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Russian Deputies Pardon Anti-Yeltsin Plotters

Official Warns of a 'Dangerous Path' That Could Destabilize the Country

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's conservative legislature, in a direct challenge to President Boris N. Yeltsin, voted overwhelmingly on Wednesday to grant a full amnesty to leaders of the 1991 coup attempt and the violent uprising of October 1993 that threatened to topple the government.

The State Duma, the lower house of the Federal Assembly that is led by Communists and extreme nationalists, voted 252 to 67, with 28 abstentions, to end the prosecutions of some of Mr. Yeltsin's fiercest opponents.

The Duma vote came on the day before Mr. Yeltsin was scheduled to make an important speech to parliament outlining his program and the future of reforms.

Until now the Duma, which has been in session six weeks, had launched rhetorical attacks against the president but had shied away from the sort of direct confrontations that led Mr. Yeltsin to dissolve the former legislature in October and then order a tank attack against it.

The action on Wednesday was the first overt sign that the legislators were prepared to launch a full assault on a president, whose political and physical health have recently been suspect.

It was also a sign that Mr. Yeltsin, who sacrificed the two top economic reformers in his government after the reformers' poor showing in December's legislative elections, has bought himself little political breathing space.

The constitution appears to give the Duma exclusive power to grant amnesties, and the resolution passed Wednesday declared the amnesties effective immediately. But given Mr. Yeltsin's strong opposition to an amnesty, it appeared unlikely that the leaders of the 1991 coup attempt and the 1993 rebellion would leave prison right away. It seemed possible that

Mr. Yeltsin might seek to forestall the Duma's action, or ignore it.

The Prosecutor General's office said the release of the ringleaders could begin as early as Thursday.

Mr. Yeltsin's allies warned that the Duma vote was aimed at destabilizing Russia and seizing power from Mr. Yeltsin's government, and that it could lead to yet another constitutional crisis.

The president's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said the Duma had "failed to draw lessons from the bitter experience" of the old legislature.

"This is a dangerous path that runs counter to Russia's interests," he said. "The sole responsibility for the consequences of this decision rests with the State Duma."

Yeltsin allies challenged the legitimacy of the Duma's action, which they said would abort legal proceedings.

"This problem cannot be resolved by a resolution of a legislative or political organ," said Vladimir Shumeiko, who heads the upper chamber of the parliament, the Federation Council. "It is not up to the legislators to interfere in the legal process."

The constitution, passed in a December referendum, says the Duma alone is empowered to grant amnesties. There is no role specified for the upper house in the matter.

Yegor T. Gaidar, Mr. Yeltsin's former prime minister and chief economic adviser, said the president did not have the power to veto the Duma's amnesty declaration, which he called an "extremely dangerous decision."

"I am absolutely convinced the people released from prison will start forming groups of militants in the coming months and bring them onto the streets of Moscow," Mr. Gaidar said.



President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia answering questions from the press Wednesday after he attended a wreath-laying ceremony at Moscow's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Two Questions On Sarajevo: Why So Long? And Now What?

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — Behind the self-congratulation and assertions of victory in the Clinton administration over the military respite in Sarajevo lie two stark realities: Fighting still rages in parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and any peace settlement may very well give the Muslims less territory than they could have got a year ago.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies can plausibly take credit for finally giving the Bosnian Serbs an ultimatum that worked, proving that the credible threat of force can get at least short-term results. But their success

NEWS ANALYSIS

raises the question of why it took the United States and the rest of NATO so long to issue such a threat. The Serbs have been seizing territory, after all, for nearly two years.

And now the administration finds itself in the uncomfortable position of trying to figure out what to do next.

The Russians have begun to "deliver" the Serbs, who more or less did what the United Nations demanded of them around Sarajevo, and now the United States is being called on to deliver the Bosnian government without appearing to be forcing it to make concessions.

Last year, the administration initially refused to endorse the peace plan proposed by the UN envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, and the European envoy, Lord Owen, because they thought it demanded unfair concessions by the Muslim-dominated government. That plan, however, offered more territory than the Muslims are now likely to get in any settlement.

President Bill Clinton held out the tantalizing possibility on Monday that a broader use of power and diplomacy could extend the calm in the Bosnian capital to other parts of the country.

But his senior military advisers warned legislators at a congressional hearing Wednesday that the White House did not want to press ahead with new measures in other parts of the country until the capital was securely under control, and that could take weeks.

The unpredictability and volatility of Bosnia was highlighted again Tuesday when five Swedish UN peacekeepers were wounded while driving in a particularly dangerous area near Tuzla, 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Sarajevo. That sent NATO commanders and UN officials scurrying to determine whether NATO should retaliate, but in the end they decided the attack

U.S. Is Cool To Yeltsin's Summit Call For Bosnia

White House Brush-Off Gets Echo in Germany; Maybe Later, They Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States responded coolly on Wednesday to President Boris N. Yeltsin's proposal for a one-day summit meeting on Bosnia, saying such a meeting required "a lot of preparation."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, did not rule out such talks completely, but the tone of her comments on the Russian president's bid for a high-level meeting was unenthusiastic.

"There's a tremendous amount of diplomatic action on Bosnia at this time," she said. "A summit at the heads-of-state level would require a lot of preparation."

Mr. Yeltsin said in Moscow, "I have proposed to put an end to the Yugoslav problem — let us meet, the leaders of Russia, the United States, France, Britain, Germany."

"I have proposed Moscow, Geneva, Bonn, wherever," he said, adding that "we would sign a document of historic importance and probably put a final end to the bloodshed in Yugoslavia."

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said in Bonn that the time was not yet ripe for summit talks.

Ms. Myers noted that the discussions about how to achieve a peace agreement in Bosnia could lay the groundwork for a summit meeting at some point, and added, "If that's an appropriate step, we'll certainly take a look at it."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made no direct mention of the proposal, but said that cooperation with Russia on Bosnia was "not without its difficulties, but nevertheless, the overall cooperation has been positive."

Mr. Christopher said the United States was pursuing its efforts to promote a lasting peace settlement through encouraging a Croatian-Muslim alliance that would create a kind of federalized state and enable a two-way rather than a three-way division of the former Yugoslavia.

In Zagreb, Croats and Muslims agreed to a comprehensive cease-fire in Bosnia on Wednesday, according to the United Nations special envoy, Yasushi Akashi.

UN troops will deploy to key positions to ensure compliance with the terms of the truce. A joint commission would be set up by the UN peacekeeping force to supervise the carrying out of the agreement.

Mr. Christopher also said that the United States was now looking at other UN-declared safe zones in Bosnia-Herzegovina and was making Tuzla and Srebrenica a priority, but that NATO would have to consider very carefully before trying to repeat the Sarajevo operation there.

"We have been considering whether or not the Sarajevo precedent can be used elsewhere in Bosnia, we discussed that indeed at the White House this morning," Mr. Christopher said, "but we're looking at it with a lot of concern and a lot of restraint."

The police U.S. brush-off of Mr. Yeltsin's proposal came a day after one of America's top counterintelligence agents was charged with spying for Moscow.

But it did not appear to be directly related; rather, it seemed to reflect general Western wariness of Russian diplomacy in the former Yugoslav republic.

"We need to consolidate what's happened in Sarajevo," Mr. Christopher said. But he added he was hopeful that Tuzla airport could be reopened. Serbian shelling has closed the airport, preventing relief workers from aiding thousands of starving Bosnians.

"I feel a very can-do attitude about that," he said. "I hope that some combination of power and diplomacy will enable that airport to be opened." He noted that, unlike Sarajevo, the problem in Tuzla did not stem from shelling from the hills but potential anti-aircraft attacks.

The United States considers an end to the fighting between Bosnian Croats and Muslim-led government forces in central Bosnia crucial to an overall peace settlement. Numerous cease-fires have failed.

Bosnian Croats and the government were initially allies, but now have been battling for the 30 percent of Bosnia not claimed by the Serbs.

The cease-fire agreement reflected a new diplomatic push in the wake of the success of NATO's demand that Bosnian Serbs remove their heavy weapons from around Sarajevo.

There have been hopes that the plan that worked for Sarajevo would work elsewhere in the country, but the shooting on Tuesday of five Swedish peacekeepers near the government-held city of Tuzla underscored the difficulty of realizing those hopes.

CIA Officer in a Key Job Was Perfect for Russians

By R. Jeffrey Smith and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In shopping for a spy at the Central Intelligence Agency, Moscow could hardly have made a better purchase than someone like Aldrich Ames.

A former head of the agency's Soviet counterintelligence branch, Mr. Ames was an expert

operations directorate, Mr. Ames was privy to much of the raw intelligence sent back by American agents inside Russia. This meant that he was in a position to help Moscow defeat American spy operations and eliminate any moles in its own intelligence organization.

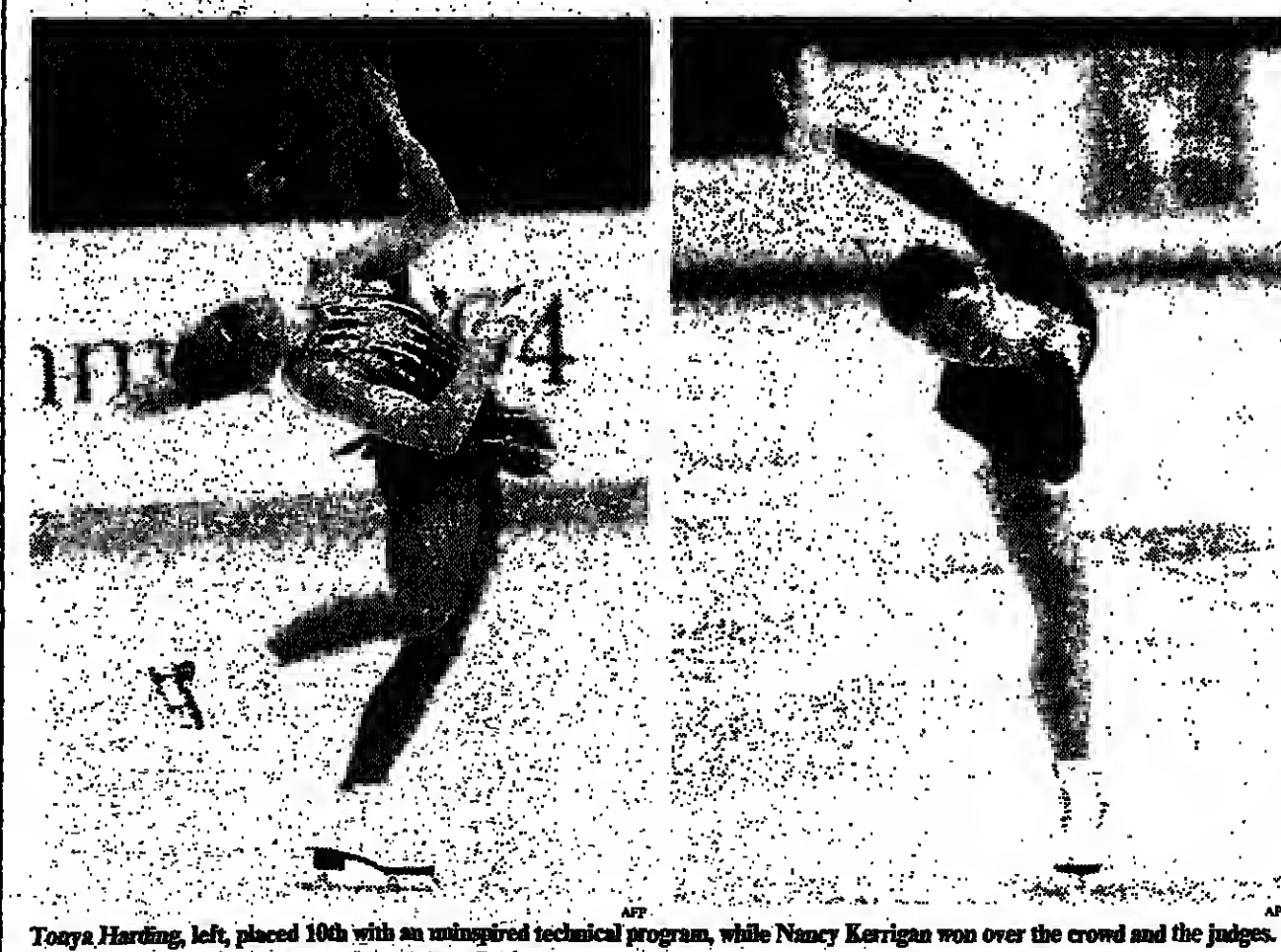
American officials said they were still assessing the damage done by Mr. Ames's work for Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service and its Soviet predecessor, the Committee for State

Security, or KGB, which is said to have paid him a total of \$1.5 million.

One official said it was possibly "the worst espionage case ever," and several others said it was on a par with the infamous work for Moscow by Warrant Officer John A. Walker Jr. of the U.S. Navy and his associates in the 1970s and 1980s.

"It's a disaster," said Donald Jameson, a See SPY, Page 4

See BOSNIA, Page 4



Tonya Harding, left, placed 10th with an uninspired technical program, while Nancy Kerrigan won over the crowd and the judges.

Nancy Kerrigan Sizzles, Tonya Harding Fizzles

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

HAMAR — It was a pose, and then it wasn't. For a moment Nancy Kerrigan's head was flung back and her arms were spread as gracefully as wings, but with the last strains of tension still trying to strangle her. Until then the smile was fixed and unbelievable.

Then the people cheered and screamed as if wanting to pick her up on their shoulders and carry her down the street.

To see her skate away from that was to see a statue coming to life.

The sky was raining flowers wrapped in cellophane as the nine judges marked the scores that gave Kerrigan the lead after the technical program Wednesday night. On paper her lead was vulnerable, with 1993 world champion Oksana Baiul of Ukraine in second place and four-time European champion Surya Bonaly of France in third. The Olympic gold medal of women's figure skating, the Academy Award of sports, will ultimately be decided by the free program Friday night, worth two-thirds of the total score.

By the way, Tonya Harding is in 10th place and practically out of contention for a medal.

On Wednesday Kerrigan became everything the Harding people wanted to prevent her from becoming when they conspired to injure her right knee with a steel bar in Detroit Jan. 6. At the crowd's urging, she accepted the role that never seemed to fit her before the attack. The judges watched her body but the public looked deep into her eyes. They conspired to cheer every time she landed without apparent flaw, which was every single time, but all the time she appeared to be fighting herself.

Now she was sitting on a couch at the end of the rink in her white dress with black lace and flowers piled upon her lap and seven cute little girls struggling to carry a garden more each toward her. There must have been five dozen flowers for her. She might have sat and drank it all in. Instead she stood up and waved like

her leader — another first for her — and she walked out before they had a chance to celebrate the scoreboard announcement placing her in first. The noise followed her down the hallway like perfume.

By now Harding was out of the building.

The evening began with what turned out to be a surprise appearance from Katarina Witt, who was cheered as if the 6,000 paying customers were not expecting to see her. They were saving themselves for Kerrigan. It was the toughest house Witt ever played.

There was a day when one could not imagine figure skating playing any sadder than Witt, but compared to the pressures of the American win-at-all-costs theme being played out this night, the drama of a two-time Olympic champion gambling her pride seemed almost insignificant. At 28, dressed like Robin Hood and dancing to "Prince of Thieves," she skated as if she had returned to make things right in the 1980s. Every landing brought from her a smile truer than any from her opponents. Her reward of an early lead was maintained throughout the first two hours of the program. She is in sixth place now, behind German teammate Tanja Szewczenko (fifth) and Lu Chen of China (fourth).

A few minutes later, Harding appeared with the next group. Her dress was red and the divestitures flickered. In the warm-up she was concentrating on her triple lutz, the first part of her mandatory combination. She trembled on her landing, and the next time she fell. Twice more she attempted it, but she was only brave enough to complete a double. So this was going to decide the night for her.

Her music was, "Much Ado About Nothing." You would think she might have wanted to change that. She began by moving backward toward the spot where the ice from her failed warm-up takeoffs shone like shiny pieces of broken glass. She took off and spun three times, landing... on two feet. So in the opening

See SKATE, Page 20

A Bonnie Day, Indeed

Competing in her last Olympic race, the 1,000 meters, Bonnie Blair became the most successful U.S. Olympic woman of all time by skating to her fifth gold. And with her sixth medal overall, she swept

past Eric Heiden to become the most successful U.S. winter Olympian.

Wasmoler: Really Super

Markus Wasmoler of Germany, transformed suddenly from journeyman to

superstar, won his second gold medal of these Games when he beat Urs Kaelin of Switzerland by two-hundredths of a second in the giant slalom. It was the closest Alpine race in Olympic history.

Olympic report: Pages 19, 20 and 21

Behind Legend of India's Bandit Queen, a Grim Story

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — In the legend, conveyed by the books, films and articles that have made her one of India's best-known women, Phoolan Devi is known as the Bandit Queen, the Asang-

ing Angel and the Rebel of the Ravines — a lower-caste fisherman's daughter from the badlands south of Delhi who leveled a bolt-action Mauser rifle to protest a life of caste misery and male repression.

When Miss Devi was released from prison last weekend, after 11 years without trial, few newspapers revived the grimmer facts behind the legend, involving years of armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom and murder.

"I will work for the upliftment of women and the downtrodden," Miss Devi, who is illiterate, said as she set off to visit to Hindu shrines and meet delegates from lower-caste political parties that hope to capture her as a future candidate, or at least as a symbol.

According to indictments against Miss Devi now being quashed, the banditry culminated in the killing by Miss Devi's gang of 22 men belonging to the upper-caste Thakurs, who own

much of the land in the area of Behmai, a village in the arid moonscape of Uttar Pradesh State 150 miles (240 kilometers) south of New Delhi.

The police version was that Behmai was less an act of social protest than of revenge for the killing of Miss Devi's lover by rival dacoits, or rural robbers, and for the rape of Miss Devi before she escaped and returning with her own dacoit gang.

Villagers said that 50 men were taken to the river bank for execution when Miss Devi was unable to find the two men who killed her lover and that the survivors included many who were gravely wounded.

The massacre so shocked India that Indira Gandhi, prime minister at the time, ordered a police operation that took more than two years to bring Miss Devi to book, and then only by means of a surrender she stage-managed.

Miss Devi appeared in jeans, with a loaded

rifle and bandolier. She set terms that included a guarantee that she and fellow gang members would serve no more than eight years.

The deal was kept for the men who surrendered with their leader, but Miss Devi remained in prison until India's Supreme Court ordered her release last Friday.

The court was reacting to a move in January by Mulayam Singh Yadav, chief minister of a newly elected lower-caste government in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state. He waited only briefly after elections in December before announcing that he ordered the state to charges against Miss Devi, including several relating to the Behmai massacre.

"She has suffered enough," he said.

By then, Miss Devi's stature had outrun the

See INDIA, Page 4

Kiosk Charges 'Fabricated,' Russian Says

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 19.98 3,891.68	Up 0.22% 115.62
The Dollar	West index
New York 1.7288	previous close 1.7288
DM 1.4785	1.479
Yen 105.708	105.545
FF 5.5716	5.5853

General News

Kim Young Sam expressed optimism North Korea would accept inspections. Page 5

Book Review Page 7

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Russian scientist accused of betraying state secrets said Wednesday that he had been released because the charges against him had been fabricated, Interfax news agency reported.

It said the scientist, Val Mirzayanov, was speaking a day after he was released from Matrosskaya Tishina Prison in Moscow. Mr. Mirzayanov said he was released because the charges against him "had been fabricated."

The prosecution argues that Mr. Mirzayanov revealed state secrets in a 1992 newspaper article in which he said that Russian research into chemical weapons development continued until 1991, later than officially declared.

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Zimbabwe 20.00 Fils	Zimbabwe 20.00 Fils

WORLD BRIEFS

The French program creates six Centers of Excellence in French Studies, which will emphasize interdisciplinary courses and research in French culture, poli-

And there is evidence that France has begun to slip in the United States. A 1991 study by the Modern Language Association, which is made up of teachers and language scholars, showed that while total college enrollment in foreign language classes rose 18 percent from 1986 to 1990, enrollment in French fell 1 percent. During the same period, enrollment in Japanese

While the opening of Euro Disney outside Paris and the popularity of American movies in France had some effect on the French initiative, officials on both sides of the Atlantic said the explanation was broader.

"It allows us to break the stereotypes in which you associate France with wine and cheese," Mr. Nichols said.

5 Tourists Wounded In Egyptian Train Blast

The Superphénix has been shut down since July 1990, following the contamination of its liquid sodium coolant. Industry Minister Gérard



A worker at the entrance to the radioactivity control room of Superphénix, the nuclear plant in Creys-Malville, southern France.

actors. But experts said it would take several years to convert the plant from a breeder to a burner role, since it will be necessary first

British plans to activate a similar plant this year have been challenged in the High Court in London. Japan, which currently operates only a pilot reprocessing unit, is planning to build a commercial unit at Rokkasho. But the status of this project was not clear following the reports of a slowdown in the nuclear program.

enriched uranium, is used in reactors in Germany and Belgium, and at five reactors in France, but is not currently recyclable. This means that the supply of plutonium from the reprocessing is mounting, leading in the concern about proliferation.

Jean Syrota, the president of France's fuel recycling firm, Cogema, says that resource-poor countries like France and Japan do not have the option of "wasting" such energy. Each ton of plutonium, he said, contains the energy equivalent of a million tons of petroleum.

The explosion on Wednesday appeared to be the fourth deliberate attack on foreigners in Egypt this month. The Islamic Group took responsibility for the first three attacks. The group has advised tourists and foreign investors to leave the country for their own safety.

A policeman and a Muslim militant were killed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Ex-Im Bank has notified Congress that it intends to guarantee \$317 million in international loans so that CEZ, the Czech electric utility, can hire Wes-

By law, the Ex-Im bank decision cannot become final until 35 days after the notification in Congress, which was dated Jan. 27.

"An accident at Temelin could result in devastating health, environmental, economic and social consequences for all of Austria's eight million citizens," according to a "technical memorandum" prepared for

nuclear regulators have the "technical competence and commitment to safety" to operate the plant properly once Westinghouse completes it, the memo in Ex-10896 said.

Proposed Tax on Childless Provokes Outcry in Germany

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

...cissier, has launched a campaign for the creation of

Brian Knowlton


Brian Knowlton

Kohl Gives a Pep Talk To the Party Faithful

The 63-year-old chancellor delivered his final pep talk before a series of 19 ballots in 1994, starting with the Lower Saxony state poll on March 13. "We are determined to fight for every vote," he said. "This is a message of confidence

He and other speakers spent more time attacking Rudolf Scharping, 46, the opposition leader, whose Social Democrats hold a 41 to 35 percent lead over the Christian Democrats in opinion polls, and stressing Mr. Kohl's ex-

OVERHEAD




Michael answers the call of the wild.

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THE AMERICAS / 'WORST SPY CASE EVER'

CIA Affair Won't Derail Basic Russia Ties, Clinton Says



Aldrich Hazen Ames entering a car after he was arraigned at federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of spying for Russia.

In 1980s, U.S. Caught Swarms of Spies

The case of Aldrich H. Ames is the latest in a series. Following are some other recent cases that have been made public.

• A former CIA agent, David H. Barnett, pleaded guilty in 1980 to spying for the Soviet Union between 1976 and 1979 while he was based in Indonesia. The first current or former CIA agent convicted of espionage, Mr. Barnett admitted to having exposed the identities of 30 American agents.

• Retired Warrant Officer John A. Walker Jr. of the U.S. Navy pleaded guilty in 1983 along with his son, Seaman Michael L. Walker, 22, to charges of spying for the Soviet Union. Mr. Walker admitted to having passed secrets to the Soviets while he was a shipboard communications officer and after his retirement by recruiting his son, brother and a friend to provide fresh information.

Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur Walker, a retired navy lieutenant commander, was convicted in 1985 of stealing secret documents from a defense contractor and giving them to John A. Walker Jr. for delivery to the Soviets.

• A former CIA clerk, Sharon Scranage, pleaded guilty in 1985 to disclosing the names of U.S. intelligence agents to her Ghanaian boyfriend, Miss Scranage served in Ghana for the CIA.

• A CIA translator, Larry Wu-tai Chin, was convicted in 1986 of spying for China since 1952. Within days of his conviction, Mr. Chin killed himself by placing a plastic bag over his face to die of asphyxiation.

• A former CIA officer, Edward Lee Howard, fled the country in 1983 as the FBI was investigating him for spying for the Soviet Union. Mr. Howard, who is accused of disclosing the identities of CIA agents in Moscow,

turned up in the Soviet Union in 1986, where he still lives.

• A former employee of the National Security Agency, Ronald W. Felton, was convicted in 1986 of selling top-secret signals intelligence information to the Soviet Union.

• Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian navy intelligence analyst, pleaded guilty in 1986 to spying for Israel. He is serving a life sentence, but President Bill Clinton is considering his application for clemency, which is supported by the Israeli government.

• Felix Bloch, a Foreign Service officer, was suspended in 1989 by the State Department after reportedly being monitored by video cameras passing a suitcase to a Soviet agent in Paris. Mr. Bloch, who was once charged d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, was not charged with espionage, but was dismissed in 1990 on grounds that he lied to investigators.

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The broad direction of U.S. policy toward Russia will not change as a result of the major espionage incident involving the two nations, President Bill Clinton declared Wednesday.

But Mr. Clinton and other top U.S. officials emphasized that Russia's response to stem U.S. complaints about the matter could have some impact on U.S.-Russian relations.

The White House's dual message strongly implied that Washington was seeking to maintain the overall direction of its Russia policy while exacting some price from Moscow for its alleged complicity in obtaining damaging U.S. secrets from Aldrich Hazen Ames.

Mr. Ames, a senior CIA officer who formerly oversaw counterintelligence against the Soviets, was charged Tuesday with passing secrets to the Soviet Union and then to the Russian government.

Mr. Clinton said his policy, which has focused on vigorous support for President Boris N. Yeltsin as long as he continues on a path toward greater democracy and free-market economics, was not in jeopardy.

"I do not think the facts of this case at this time undermine in any way, shape or form the policy we have followed for the last year toward President Yeltsin and his government and the forces of change in Russia," Mr. Clinton said at an impromptu news conference.

He added: "I still believe it is in the interest of the United States to support democracy, to support the movement toward economic reform, to support the absence of weapons proliferation, to support the democratization of Russia."

But the president also characterized the Ames matter as "unusually serious."

In direct complaints to the Russian government, U.S. officials have reportedly demanded the withdrawal of Russian diplomats who they believed worked with Mr. Ames to obtain U.S. secrets.

There were also signs that the Clinton administration was considering expulsion of the Russian diplomats if Moscow did not act voluntarily, and the White House may

have also demanded further Russian actions to clear the air.

U.S. officials refrained from publicly spelling out any demands. "We have launched a formal protest and a strong one," Mr. Clinton said. "I think we should wait and see what the full response of the Russians is before we make any other determinations."

Earlier, Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, said, "If they don't take action, we will."

Some of the strongest language came from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

Saying that recent Russian actions have "revived our fears," he told a Senate committee that "the extent of the effect of this incident on our relationship with Russia will depend upon Russian actions in the days ahead."

Mr. Christopher repeatedly referred to the espionage matter as "very serious."

Despite murmurs in Congress suggesting that the future of U.S. financial aid to Russia should be reviewed, Mr. Christopher gave no hint that such aid hung in the balance.

At least one important senator said Wednesday that the incident should be linked to future aid. Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he hoped U.S. officials would tell the Russians that "if they continue this kind of operation, it's going to jeopardize future funding."

Mr. Christopher said that U.S. aid was not "ebullient," but rather an investment in the kinds of democratic reforms that are in the strategic interests of the United States.

"We don't have illusions about the Russians," Mr. Christopher told Congress. "We understand that the intelligence service may have changed its name, but it's probably not changed its method of operation. So we need to be very vigilant."

The secretary of state declined to specify the demands U.S. officials have made of Russia in connection with the Ames case. On Tuesday, he called in the Russian chargé d'affaires in Washington "to protest in the strongest terms."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

U.S. Moves to Protect Minority Districts

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has acted to protect black-majority congressional districts that are facing private legal challenges in three states and is considering similar action in a fourth state.

The department moved to intervene and join the state of Georgia in defending a challenge to the constitutionality of the district of Representative Cynthia McKinney, one of three black and eight white House members from Georgia.

It decided to file friend-of-the-court briefs in similar cases in North Carolina, where the district of another Democratic representative, Melvin Watt, has been challenged, and in Texas, where a Latino-majority district and a black majority district in the Houston area have been attacked as unconstitutionally drawn.

"This department is committed to protecting minority voting rights gains that were achieved through redistricting after the 1990 census," Attorney General Janet Reno said.

"Our actions today will help ensure that the clock is not turned back and that those gains are not undone," she said.

Later, President Bill Clinton added: "These hard-won victories must not be abandoned."

Ms. Reno's announcement and Mr. Clinton's follow-up statement, however, failed to reassure members of the Congressional Black Caucus and other minority leaders who said even stronger action was necessary to preserve black and Latino gains achieved as a result of redistricting for the 1992 elections.

"We think she should intervene in all of the cases," said Representative Cleo Fields, Democrat of Louisiana, whose Z-shaped district has been ruled unconstitutional by a three-judge federal court. The Justice Department filed a friend-of-the-court brief in his case, which is now being appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The private lawsuits were filed after the Supreme Court ruled last year in a North Carolina case that state legislatures might be violating white voters' rights to equal protection of the laws by creating congressional districts designed to give minorities an electoral majority.

Primarily as a result of political boundary changes, 13 more blacks and six more Latinos were elected to Congress for the first time in a century from Virginia and for the first time ever from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Arkansas. (LAT)

Money Isn't Everything, the Losers Learn

WASHINGTON — Looking at the year-end bank accounts of the national political party committees, it's hard to tell the winners from the losers.

The Democratic National Committee raised a record amount for a nonpresidential year but spent most of it.

The Republican National Committee, which lost the contest for the White House, is flush.

And while President Bill Clinton says campaign finance reform is a legislative priority, his party raised nearly half its funds in 1993 from wealthy individuals and corporations in so-called soft money — one of the most criticized aspects of the present system.

Records of the Federal Election Commission show that the Democratic National Committee raised \$31.2 million last year.

But it had more debts than cash in the bank before counting its soft-money reserves.

The Republican National Committee outdid the Democrats by nearly \$10 million.

It had nearly \$7 million in the bank and no debts heading into 1994, when 36 governorships are up for grabs, as well as the entire House and 34 Senate seats. (WFP)

High Court Protects Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON — Federal agencies cannot be forced to pay monetary damages to people whose constitutional rights they violated, the Supreme Court ruled Wednesday.

A 1971 high court ruling allows people who allege constitutional violations to sue federal officials in federal courts. But the justices Wednesday unanimously said the government and its agencies were not subject to such lawsuits.

"If we were to imply a damages action directly against federal agencies, there would be no reason for aggrieved parties to bring damages actions against individual officers," Justice Clarence Thomas wrote for the court.

That would end the deterrent effect of the 1971 ruling, he said.

House Leader Injured in Auto Accident

WASHINGTON — Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, suffered head injuries in a car accident near the Capitol building, his office said.

He was taken to a hospital but his injuries did not appear serious, an aide said. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher: "The continuation of Russian espionage activities against the United States is unacceptable." (AP)

Moscow Dismisses Episode as a Trifle, 'Nothing Sensational'

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Senior Russian government and intelligence officials rolled their eyes on Wednesday over the spy furor in Washington, dismissing it as a commonplace trifle and the American reaction as naive, excitable or perhaps a jealous rejoinder to Russia's recent diplomatic coup in Bosnia.

At the same time, President Boris N. Yeltsin's senior spokesman unleashed a fierce, Cold War-style tirade against NATO, accusing the Western alliance of war-mongering in Bosnia.

In the comments of several senior officials, there was an undertone of concern on Wednesday that for the first time since the collapse of Soviet communism, tension between Washington and Moscow might challenge the varied new partnership between the Cold War rivals.

On the spy case, Russian officials accused Washington of overreacting. But at the same time, no one in the Russian government denied that Aldrich Hazen Ames, a key CIA official arrested this week on suspicion of espionage, had spied for Moscow.

"There is nothing sensational in the fact that intelligence services are working in various countries," said Yuri Kobaladze, chief spokesman for the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, a successor agency to the KGB, speaking on Russian television. "This is totally the problem of Washington, the CIA and the FBI. It doesn't involve us."

Mr. Kobaladze also warned Washington against upsetting bilateral relations. "We have to be very careful not to rock the boat," he said, according to Reuters.

Mr. Yeltsin's chief spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, warned Washington against "returning to the psychology of the Cold War and whipping up distrust and a new

wave of spy mania," which he said would "contradict the ideas of an international partnership for peace."

Mr. Ames, a former chief of the CIA's counterintelligence branch for the Soviet Union and then Russia, was arrested and charged with receiving about \$1.5 million in return for furnishing secrets to Moscow for years.

The Russian remarks playing down the case came as the U.S. ambassador to Russia, Thomas R. Pickering, delivered a formal protest on Wednesday to Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov. Mr. Pickering was standing in for Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, who was in Poland.

At a news conference in the Polish city of Krakow, Mr. Kozyrev said: "I think we have already reached a stage in our relations where any incident requires proof. I rule out any breakdown in our partnership. There may be compli-

cations, so we need to stabilize our partnership."

Oleg Kalugin, a retired KGB general, said in an interview that spying continued much as before between the two countries, but that it had lost much of its subversive nature of the Cold War.

"This is something we have to live with," Mr. Kalugin said. "I think this case has been over-dramatized by U.S. officials. Look, we did have KGB guys arrested in Moscow as CIA spies and nobody ever demanded the withdrawal of embassy officials. I would take this as one of those episodes left over from the Cold War."

He said that it was "a major coup for the Soviets," because Mr. Ames had worked for so long for Moscow, and added: "It's also a major coup for U.S. counterintelligence. So I would congratulate both."

Mr. Kalugin and other analysts noted that United States espionage in Russia did not appear to have

diminished since the collapse of communism at the end of 1991.

Last month, on the eve of President Bill Clinton's visit to Moscow, a senior counterintelligence official said at a news conference here that 20 Russians had been arrested recently for spying, presumably including at least some working for U.S. intelligence agencies. The announcement received little publicity and was not remarked upon by other Russian officials.

The Russian news agency Interfax quoted an unidentified senior Russian diplomat as expressing surprise that Washington chose to make the Ames case public. "Our agents work in the U.S. and American agents work in Russia," he said. "It is business as usual."

The official added that some American diplomats working for the CIA and some Russian citizens could be exposed as spies for the United States, "but we don't do this."

"The Americans don't do this

either," he said. "Why should they cast a shadow on relations with Russia? It is here that the Clinton administration gains the most points."

Several Russian analysts suggested that the Clinton administration might use the Ames case to embarrass Russia because of Washington's unease over Moscow's role in lifting the siege of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

Under the threat of NATO's ultimatum to bomb Serbian artillery positions besieging Sarajevo, Russia moved 400 of its troops under the United Nations flag into the area last weekend and persuaded the Serbs to withdraw. The move obviated the need for immediate NATO air strikes but left many American officials suspicious of Moscow's motives.

The Kremlin, for its part, trumpeted its role as a triumph for Mr. Yeltsin and Russian diplomacy and as a sign of Russia's re-emergence as a world power.

Away From Politics

• The officer who supervised policemen the night that Rodney G. King was beaten in 1991 should be fired because of his felony conviction in the case, a Los Angeles Police Department disciplinary panel has ruled. Sergeant Stanley Koon was convicted of violating Mr. King's civil rights and is serving a 30-month prison term.

• Phillips Academy will be headed by a woman for the first time. The Andover, Massachusetts, boarding school named Barbara Landis Chase to succeed Donald W. McNemar. Ms. Chase has been head mistress of Baltimore's all-girls Bryn Mawr School since 1980.

• Less than 24 hours after two men grabbed sacks containing more than \$1 million in gambling receipts from Merv Griffin's Casino Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the police arrested five people and charged them with planning the heist. All but \$4,000 of the money from the robbery was recovered. A security guard was shot during the robbery.

• Each of the 11 defendants in the Branch Davidian murder and conspiracy trial had an opportunity to leave the compound near Waco when David Koresh began preaching about a coming battle with the federal "beast" but chose to stay on, a prosecutor said in San Antonio, Texas, as closing arguments began in the six-week trial.

• Older people are discriminated against in getting job offers, according to a study by the American Association of Retired Persons. But it said the discrimination was less prevalent among successful companies than among less successful ones. (AP, NYT, WP, Reuters)

Dreams of a Rookie Woman Cop, 45, Are Ended by a Bullet

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Armed with a mother's wisdom and driven by a dream, Curley Hamilton seized the chance to become a cop at age 45. She paid with her life.

Officer Hamilton, one of the oldest recruits ever to graduate from the academy, was shot and killed on Tuesday by a 17-year-old who then shot his father and himself, the police said.

Barely a month into her new career, Officer Hamilton became the city's second woman officer killed in the line of duty. The first, Officer Tina Kerbrat, was also a rookie when she was shot and killed in 1991 at age 34.

Last Friday, Officer Hamilton received the Tina Kerbrat Award from her academy classmates, who voted her the most inspirational officer.

"I've waited 23 years for this," Officer Hamilton said after receiving her diploma.

She spent those years nurturing her dream and her family. The daughter of a police detective, Officer Hamilton married early and

raised a daughter and a son. She divorced, married a firefighter and raised two stepchildren.

Until last year, the police department did not accept applicants

over 35, but finally, Officer Hamilton got her chance.

"Last October my father called

me and said: 'They lifted the age ceiling. Why don't you take the test?'"

Officer Hamilton started working the streets the day of the Jan. 17 earthquake.

Senate Confirms State Dept.'s No. 2

But Republicans Skewer Record of Talbott (and Clinton)

By Steven Grechnhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Strobe Talbott as deputy secretary of state, but only after Republicans skewered the Clinton administration's diplomatic record as well as that of the nominee.

The nomination drew 66 votes in favor, and a surprising 31 against. Mr. Talbott is widely viewed as a likely successor to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, if Mr. Christopher leaves his job.

For several hours on Tuesday, Republican senators attacked Mr. Talbott, currently the ambassador at large to the republics of the former Soviet Union, over the administration's policies toward the former Soviet bloc and over articles he wrote for Time magazine about Israel and East-West relations.

The Republicans repeatedly faulted Mr. Talbott, who is a longtime friend and Oxford roommate of President Bill Clinton, for criticizing the Reagan Administration's tough approach toward Russia. They said Mr. Talbott's current approach toward Russia was too soft on Moscow's occasionally expansive policy toward Georgia and other former Soviet republics.

"My concerns," said Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, "rest with Mr. Talbott's perspective on U.S. foreign policy matters... specifically his judgment on how best to promote U.S. interests."

Until last week, Mr. Dole said he was reluctantly willing to vote for Mr. Talbott. But as speculation grew that he would someday be made secretary of state, the senator concluded he had to take a harder look.

"I have decided a strong signal needs to be sent — enough promotions for Strobe Talbott," he said.

Jesse Helms, the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also criticized the nominee for a "lack of managerial expertise" as "only one of several serious concerns."

Several Republican senators sought to embarrass the administration by focusing on criticisms that Mr. Talbott made of Israel in his writings.

Mr. Helms cited a 1990 article Mr. Talbott wrote saying that Israel's efforts to control the occupied territories "have something in common" with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Republicans also criticized another article that said Israel was becoming a "strategic liability."

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Russians Yearning for Change But They Cannot Agree on How to Proceed

By Margaret Shapiro
and Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — They lined up for hours in the gloomy cold, stamping their boots in the black slush of Manezh Square. The patient thousands waited not for bread, as they might have two years ago, but to buy shares in an automobile factory. During two days in December, they had bet a billion rubles on the risky new venture.

Across town, the other side of Russia's economy could be found in the dark and quiet workshops of one of Russia's largest truck makers. The workers of the Zil factory are on monthlong furloughs because the plant has been unable to survive without the giant government subsidies of the past.

The two scenes reflect where Russia stands two years into its attempt to convert its economy from Soviet socialism to free-market capitalism. In recent weeks, many have concluded that the initiative is in grave, perhaps even fatal, trouble. Reformers have been pushed out of power and the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin is now managed by ex-Soviet apparatchiks, eager to slow or reverse the course. Communist and ultranationalist forces are ascendant, riding a wave of public discontent.

But, in fact, the situation in Russia is contradictory and complicated. A rudimentary market economy, criss and corrupt, has burst into life and changed the face of Russia's cities with billboards and glitzy storefronts. Meanwhile, the old Soviet system of huge government subsidies hangs on. Missile factories and collective farms alike seem near collapse and still look to Moscow for rescue.

Russia so far has avoided the predicted starvation, mass unrest and other disasters. Moreover, many Russians have seized on their freedom to build businesses or spin off private farms with a gusto for personal initiative that many experts had said would be missing for at least a generation.

At the same time, at least one-quarter of Russians are officially impoverished, unable to afford onions with their nightly potatoes, and an even larger segment feel themselves worse off than under communism. There is an almost universal sense of exhaustion after two years, and some Russians have begun to ask if their country may be incapable of embracing Western-style capitalism.

There is a widespread feeling that something different must be tried. But there is little agreement on what.

"Russia today is short of political ideas," acknowledged Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of Russia's reforms who resigned from the government last month and believes that the solution is to go faster. "All the words have been pronounced. Life has become worse for many people. And a great disappointment has manifested itself."

Mr. Gaidar, a 36-year-old economist who sometimes seems cursed by an ability to see his failures as well as his achievements in historical perspective, noted that every previous attempt at Russian reform had begun from the top. From Peter the Great to Stalin, these top-down spurts of modernization seemed to bear fruit.

But each burst of enforced, and often brutal, industrialization was followed by collapse or stagnation, Mr. Gaidar said, in which Russia again found itself trailing the world.

So when Russia freed prices and stopped setting production quotas in early 1992, "it was a methodologically new breakthrough in Russian history," Mr. Gaidar wrote in the newspaper *Izvestia*.

"The state did not spur the people, but on the contrary loosened its grip."

Some critics disagree, saying that Mr. Gaidar and his allies fell into the old Russian pattern by forcing privatization and free markets on a suspicious population with the zeal of Peter the Great cutting off his boyars' "Oriental" beards.

The reformers moved too fast, the critics say. No wonder that half of Russians stayed away from December's parliamentary elections, while a majority of the rest voted for Communists or ultranationalists such as Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy.

The reformers say that, on the contrary, the government moved too slowly. That spurred inflation, crimping badly needed investment.

In fact, experts agree, it was never realistic to think that Russia could leap full-blown into democracy and free-market prosperity. Reform in Russia actually faced not one, but three huge challenges, said the Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs. There was the financial mess left by the Soviet regime, which had frittered away resources and run up huge debts. There was a vast state bureaucracy and rules that smothered normal impulses of supply and demand. Finally, Russia's industrial base was fatally skewed toward military and smokesack industry.

Russia, under its reform government, actually made progress in the first two areas. Helped by an agreement to postpone debt payments to the West, the nation's foreign-exchange reserves grew. The ruble for the first time became a quasi-convertible currency.

An empty-shelf economy, dominated by barter, black-market money-trading and backdoor deals for scarce commodities, was replaced by an extraordinarily energetic, if improvised, network of wholesale and retail markets. Inflation, after shooting up to nearly 30 percent a month, dropped to 12 percent in December.

Even the most intractable problem, industrial restructuring, gave way here and there. Weapons factories began making vacuum cleaners or surgical scissors. After a precipitous drop in 1992, production of some household goods actually increased last year.



FLAMES FOR THE FALLEN — Relatives of Russian soldiers who died in peacetime service observing Defender of the Motherland Day at a ceremony on Wednesday in a Moscow church.

Hong Kong Takes First Steps on Path Mapped by Patten

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — After a lengthy, often heated, debate, Hong Kong's legislature removed the first obstacle Wednesday to plans by its governor, Chris Patten, to increase democracy in the British colony before its 1997 return to Chinese rule.

Despite bitter opposition from Beijing, and spirited speeches by conservative, pro-China members who sought to sidestep a vote on the issue, the Legislative Council approved the first in a series of measures that will widen participation in future Hong Kong elections.

Mr. Patten is now expected to push ahead Friday with the second, more substantive and controversial half of a legislative program, which is more certain to anger China than to clear the 60-seat assembly without amendment.

Beijing contends that Mr. Patten's package of proposals, first made in October 1992, violates earlier diplomatic agreements on Hong Kong's transfer to Chinese sovereignty and seek to extend Britain's influence in the colony after 1997.

After months of fierce opposition to them, Beijing has said it will not approve a threat that has prompted legislators who fear destabilization more than they welcome increased democracy to oppose measures, not hesitated by China.

"I believe in democracy if that means finding ways to improve the livelihood of the people," said Elsie Tu, 89, a British-born legislator who has emerged as one of Mr. Patten's fiercest critics.

"I do not believe in a political power struggle that leads the community into a state of fear and anxiety into the future," said Mrs. Tu, who led the unsuccessful effort

to delay consideration of a bill that contained the less controversial of Mr. Patten's proposals.

Mrs. Tu and 22 others hoped to keep alive the chances that Britain and China would reopen negotiations that continued unsuccessfully for 17 rounds from April to November last year.

But 36 legislators, a majority, voted against a measure that would have postponed Wednesday's debate and vote.

Martin Lee, leader of the United Democrats, said, "Even if Sino-British talks resume, it would not necessarily mean that the Sino-British stand-off can be resolved, or that the two sides could reach an agreement which is in the interests of Hong Kong people." Mr. Lee's United Democrats have criticized Mr. Patten for not being daring enough in his proposals.

The bill passed Wednesday drops the voting age to 18 from 21, abolishes appointments to municipal level boards and establishes a British-style format for the 20 seats in the 60-seat legislature that will be chosen by direct election.

The new laws will also allow 28 Hong Kong residents who are members of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, to run for elections and hold office on the Legislative Council.

The bills likely to be introduced Friday are the most objectionable to China because they would substantially broaden the size of functional constituencies, electorates organized along professional and trade group lines.

But Mr. Patten will put his original proposals to the Legislative Council, measures that include filling an electoral college with popularly elected local councillors and giving all 2.7 million workers a second vote in occupational-based constituencies.

SPY: CIA Officer in a Key Position Was an Ideal Choice for the Russians

Continued from Page 1

CIA official in the covert operations branch in the 1980s, quoted in a New York Times report.

"That man would have had access to everything but a very few cases," said Mr. Jameson, a former staff chief of CIA covert operations against the Soviet Union.

"Any penetration we had of the Soviet military, or the KGB, as a matter of course he would have known about," Mr. Jameson said.

"As a fundamental part of his job, he could recall any document from the files and scrutinize it," Mr. Jameson said. "There would be no information remotely touching on counterintelligence that he wouldn't have access to. Nobody in a comparable position has been charged with such a crime."

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, the chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, was briefed on the case by two officials from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and three from the CIA. "It's very serious. At first blush, he certainly had accessibility to sensitive, sensitive material."

That Mr. Ames' alleged work was able to escape detection for at least six years — from 1985 until 1991, when suspicions formed in the CIA's counterintelligence offices — constitutes a spectacular failure of the CIA's elaborate mechanisms for self-protection.

Encouraged by the legendary paranoia of a former counterintelligence chief, James Jesus Angleton, the CIA created elaborate safeguards against the kind of deception spelled out in the 39-page FBI affidavit supporting Mr. Ames' arrest. The agency tightly controls classified documents, routinely makes employees take lie-detector tests, restricts their travel and shares sensitive information only with those who "need to know."

None of these safeguards caught Mr. Ames.

Mr. Ames, who was assigned to one of the agency's most important offices during the Cold War,

Deaths of at Least Two Russians Spying for U.S. Linked to Suspect

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — At least two Russians who were spying for the U.S. government were killed after Aldrich Ames disclosed their identities to Russian intelligence agencies, a retired CIA officer and a congressional official said Wednesday.

Vincent Cannistraro, a career operations officer who retired from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1990, said the disclosures by Mr. Ames, a senior CIA official, led directly to the killings.

The deaths were confirmed separately by a congressional official with access to intelligence information. A CIA spokesman said he could not confirm the deaths.

passed his polygraph tests. CIA officials have told Capitol Hill.

But Mr. Ames, who earned \$69,834 a year at most, also lived well beyond his salary in an Arlington (Virginia) neighborhood of doctors and lawyers — with a Jaguar car — without attracting undue suspicion. He flew to Venezuela and Colombia without approval to meet Russian contacts.

Mr. Ames also managed to get an impressive variety of classified documents out of the agency and store them in the memory of his home computer, according to the affidavit. FBI special agents found documents there last October related to "classified CIA operations, classified CIA human assets, and identities of CIA personnel whose actual employment the CIA seeks to protect," the affidavit said.

In Mr. DeConcini's words, the agents who served a search warrant last Monday night "found a real pack-rat type of personality, who saved a lot of stuff in his computer and in his home."

What finally undid Mr. Ames, officials said, was the fact that some important United States espionage operations aimed at the Soviet Union in the late 1980s were stopped cold. A striking and highly unusual string of victories by Moscow in the "spy versus spy" wars threw suspicion on the CIA and, in time, on Mr. Ames.

Officials declined to comment on how serious these setbacks were.

numerous meetings with Soviet Embassy personnel which he either did not report at all or reported months afterward," the affidavit said. The meetings were often followed by "large deposits of cash, not explained by his known income."

The affidavit stated that Mr. Ames became a paid Soviet agent in 1985, dubbed "the year of the spy" by the Reagan administration because so many Americans spying for Moscow turned up that year. Two American citizens spying for the Soviet Union — Ronald W. Pelton, of the National Security Agency and Edward Lee Howard, a former CIA agent — were exposed in September 1985 by a Soviet defector, Vitali Yurchenko. John W. Walker was also arrested that year after passing U.S. Navy code secrets to the Russians.

According to sources, Mr. Ames was one of those who defected Mr. Yurchenko after the senior KGB officer defected in September 1985. After giving some information, Mr. Yurchenko changed his mind and in November 1985 fled from his CIA companions at a Georgetown restaurant, returning to Moscow. At roughly the same time, Mr. Howard fled, eventually turning up in Russia.

The FBI and the CIA wondered if Mr. Howard had been tipped off. Although no officials ventured a connection Tuesday to Mr. Ames' work, the affidavit stated that Mr. Ames first deposited \$9,000 in his Virginia bank account in May of that year, the first of dozens of cash deposits he made.

Despite the importance of his work, Mr. Ames' career marked him as a plodding individual with a modest future, and thus "a perfect CIA employee to play the role of Soviet spy," according to a retired former top counterintelligence official. "They don't look for high fliers," this source said.

Also charged Tuesday was Mr. Ames' wife, Maria del Rosario Casas Ames, a Colombian native he married in 1985.

BOSNIA: Stark Realities Remain

Continued from Page 1

was too small and the source too vague to justify defensive strikes.

Even if it wanted to, Washington cannot push too hard to spread the peace because it has refused to join the 15 countries that have assigned troops to the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia, although American pilots deliver most of the relief goods to Bosnia and would participate in any NATO air strikes.

Mr. Clinton came into office criticizing the Bush administration for passivity and proclaiming a moral imperative to take action against Serbian aggression. But he quickly learned how complicated Bosnia was and had second thoughts, opposing the dispatch of American ground troops as part of a misnamed "peacekeeping" force.

Only when there is a comprehensive peace will the United States help enforce a settlement with troops, a commitment Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher restated on Monday in a meeting with Bosnian prime minister, Haris Silajdzic. Even then, the administration knows that it faces a brutal battle with Congress.

Thus it has been difficult — even impossible — to claim the moral high ground while maintaining a

risk-free policy. Senior officials in countries with peacekeepers in Bosnia reacted with varying degrees of frustration and bemusement when Mr. Clinton congratulated NATO, the United Nations, the Russians, "and above all, the American military personnel and those from our NATO allies, whose courage and skill provided the muscles that made this policy work."

Washington's decision to stay out of the fray makes coordination on the next steps difficult, a point that Malcolm Rifkind, the British defense secretary, underscored when he noted, "Britain at the moment has in Bosnia over 2,500 men; Russia is to have 400, the United States has 15."

He added that those countries not contributing troops should "get their act together."

On the diplomatic front, the administration has gone into overdrive in an effort to help the Bosnian government identify its basic demands without forcing the Muslims to agree to a settlement that would be militarily unenforceable and morally unacceptable.

The administration is struggling with mixed results to convince Mr. Silajdzic to list his country's territorial demands.

INDIA: Bandit Queen's Grim Tale

Continued from Page 1

violent facts of Behmai. As she stepped from the Delhi Magistrate's Court that issued the release documents, she embarked on a hero's progress. A frenzied throng outside the court reached out to touch her. Policemen with cane bats beat back the crowd.

Miss Devi is not the first female dacoit leader of legendary status. But she was one of the few to survive the bloodletting long enough to reach prison, and with savvy enough to promote the romance and melodrama that has been built around her.

Now, at 34, she seems poised to ride a new tide in politics. After decades in which their votes were marshaled to keep India's upper-caste rulers in power, the millions who belong to the lower castes in the traditional Hindu social structure have begun turning toward parties such as Mr. Yadav's in Uttar Pradesh that promise a challenge to the caste order.

At the bottom of the system are the untouchables, contact with whom is to defile members of the higher castes.

Miss Devi came from the Mallah caste of fishermen, close to the bottom. Born into a family of five sisters and one brother, she was

married, at 11, to a man 20 years older. She told an Indian who wrote a book about her, Mala Sen, that she knew nothing about sex, and was terrified by her husband.

"He would beat me and and eventually he brought another woman into the house, and both of them treated me like a servant," she told Mala Sen.

Eventually, she was sold for a cow, but found her way back home, where she recalled her mother's suggestion that she kill herself. "Since you are unwanted in your husband's house and your parents' house, why don't you commit suicide by jumping into the well?" her mother said.

Soon afterward, Miss Devi joined a dacoit gang, by her account after she had been kidnapped by the gang and repeatedly raped. "A piece of property has no choice," she told Mala Sen.

Earthquake Kills 6 in Iran

NICOSIA — Six people were killed in an earthquake in the southeastern Iranian province of Seistan-Baluchistan on Wednesday, Tehran radio reported.

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Kim Young Sam Expresses Optimism Seoul President 'Very Sure' North Will Accept Inspections

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

SEOUL — In the most optimistic assessment yet of the tense standoff on the Korean Peninsula, the president of South Korea, Kim Young Sam, said Wednesday that in the last few weeks he had become "very sure that in the end North Korea will accept the nuclear inspections" that the United States and its allies have demanded for more than a year.

Mr. Kim's upbeat view, during a conversation at the presidential mansion in Seoul, was a sharp turnaround from his tone just eight months ago. At that time, he warned the United States against being "led on" by North Korea and suggested that "time is running out" because North Korea would be able to produce plutonium by early this year in large enough quantities to produce weapons.

But now, he said, after "receiving a lot of information about the nuclear issue," he has concluded that there is "no clear evidence of North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons yet."

In Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency appealed to North Korea to set a firm date for inspections by next Monday, news agencies reported. Having received a promise from the North Koreans to admit UN inspectors, the atomic energy agency was waiting for visas from the North Koreans.

Mr. Kim, 66, who took office a year ago as South Korea's first civilian president in more than three decades, talked only of the carrots he was prepared to offer his Communist rivals in the North. He repeatedly declined to mention the sticks, for fear of angering Pyongyang "at a sensitive time."

Mr. Kim's comments, and those of several of his aides in recent weeks, make it clear that South Korea is far less worried about what kind of nuclear weapons the North may already possess than it is about keeping up the pressure to bring its development program to a slow halt.

A week ago, after bitterly resisting a resumption of inspections, the North said it would allow the UN agency to resume limited inspections — not including two suspected waste dumps. Mr. Kim seems to be betting that his best strategy is to reward Pyongyang for the first glimmerings of flexibility rather than immediately press for better access.

On Wednesday, for example, Mr. Kim said it would be "a wise opinion" for the United States to delay the deployment of Patriot missiles to defend the 35,000 American troops here. He was referring to testimony in Congress on Tuesday by General John Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that the deployment would likely be held up because "we do not want to give some excuse to the North Koreans to derail a process."

Mr. Kim's shift from warnings to optimism is hardly something new in the effort to talk the North out of a bomb. South Korean officials concede that they have often switched from sounding hawkish to sounding dovish, usually to counterweight the prevailing mood in Washington.



VIETNAM SENTENCES EX-ENERGY MINISTER TO THREE YEARS — A cameraman shooting a close-up of Vu Ngoc Hai, Vietnam's former energy minister, as a judge in Hanoi sentenced him to three years in prison Wednesday for corruption and fraud.

Chinese Heap Scorn on Rights Groups

BEIJING — China has poured scorn on the human-rights groups Amnesty International and Asia Watch, calling their new reports on rights abuses biased and politically motivated.

Beijing's counterattack apparently foreshadowed the stance that it will take in its annual human-rights battle with Washington this spring.

President Bill Clinton has said he will extend China's most-favored-nation trade privileges for a year in June only if Beijing showed "significant" human-rights gains. Billions of dollars' worth of low-tariff Chinese exports are at stake.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement Tuesday that ordinary life in China had never been better after 15 years of market reforms and continued to improve as Beijing builds a modern, democratic legal system.

Asia Watch and Amnesty, it argued, had ignored such progress, were biased against China and resorted to confrontation in their reports criticizing Beijing for growing repression of political dissidents and religious believers.

"Asia Watch always holds deep prejudices against China," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The New York-based Asia Watch issued a report Monday that it said "shows clearly that political repression is increasing, not decreasing." Known political arrests surged past 250 in 1993, it said.

Documenting the cases of over 1,000 prisoners of conscience, Asia Watch accused Beijing of adopting a cynical "hostage politik" in which prisoners are bargaining chips "to be released at key moments for maximum political effect."

Amnesty called this month for the release of several Chinese Christians arrested in a crackdown on foreign missionaries and for the release of a group of Buddhist nuns in Tibet jailed for advocating independence from China.

The London-based Amnesty also denounced new anti-evangelism laws for legalizing the detention of religious believers who worship outside the strict bounds of the party-controlled churches.

China said the reports failed to note its accomplishments in feeding and housing 1.2 billion people

— regarded by Beijing as fundamental rights of subsistence.

"It is with ulterior motives, and it is irresponsible, for Asia Watch to choose this moment in public to issue human rights report, which makes accusations against China," the spokesman said.

"China enjoys a stable political situation and economic prosperity and its people are content with their life and work," he said. "The Chinese people fully enjoy all rights enshrined in the constitution and other laws. These are facts seen by all."

In Geneva, China's envoy to the UN Human Rights Commission, Zhang Yishan, accused Amnesty of Cold War-era thinking at a time when "the world has already entered a new era."

Aidid Scolds Media Over Predictions of Factional Explosion

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Breaking a nearly two-month public silence, Somalia's top military man, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, accused the media and other "doomsayers" on Wednesday of sowing "hysteria" for predicting that the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from his country next month "will somehow trigger off sudden explosions of fighting among Somali factions."

But even as General Aidid was scolding reporters here in Nairobi for their pessimism, United Nations officials reported a new explosion of factional fighting in the southern Somali port city of Kismayo.

George Bennett, a UN spokesman contacted by telephone in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, said the fighting in Kismayo was heavy and that "the hospitals are full."

He said that a hospital run by the charity organization Doctors Without Borders reported earlier Wednesday receiving 15 casualties, and that the Indian Army field hospital in Kismayo was treating six more seriously wounded victims.

Mr. Bennett said Indian UN peacekeepers based in Kismayo were not involved in the latest flare-up, part of a running series of skirmishes between supporters of two rival warlords, General Mohammed Said Hersi Morgan and Colonel Omar Jess. He said the Indian battalion commander in the area, and the UN political representative, were trying to reach the faction leaders to negotiate an end to the fighting.

"Unosom troops are not involved at all," said Mr. Bennett, using the acronym for the UN operation in Somalia. "It's clan-on-clan. Unosom is keeping well back from it." He said the UN's policy was not to become involved militarily in factional feuding, but to try to persuade the combatants to stop.

Brenda Barton, a spokeswoman for the World Food Program, which has an office in Kismayo, said the fighting began late Tuesday and continued Wednesday morning, and at least 17 persons were believed dead and about 14 wounded. Miss Barton said the fighting had halted the unloading of a food agency ship docked at Kismayo with 850 tons of food. The agency's Somali workers helping unload the cargo ran off with their weapons to join the fighting.

The battle appeared to have started when some of the less supporters of the Ogadeni clan tried to re-enter the city. Miss Barton said food agency workers in Kismayo reported that the fighting began Tuesday afternoon on the city's outskirts and continued Wednesday in Kismayo itself, but that General Morgan's Harti-clan forces, who are in control of the city, appeared to have repulsed the attack.

General Aidid, in his morning press conference, made no direct reference to this most recent outbreak of clan fighting in Kismayo. But he did allude to the continuing tensions there by saying that Kismayo "is in turmoil" and "on fire." He said the problems in Kismayo, where foreign troops have been based since December 1992, demonstrated that the mere presence of UN peacekeepers was itself no guarantee of security.

"The departure of the foreign troops will have salutary rather than adverse effects on the search for peace and a negotiated political settlement in Somalia," General Aidid said. He added that the "prospect for peace in Somalia is now much better than it was last year."

General Aidid has been in Nairobi for most of the last two months, holed up on the fifth floor of the five-star Serena Hotel on the edge of Uhuru (Freedom) Park. He has been mostly holding closed-door meetings with representatives of the 12 Somali political factions loosely allied against him, trying to forge a compromise with his bitterest enemies that would allow the Somalis to form a transitional government before the last U.S. troops quit the country on March 31.

Johannes Steinhoff Dies, Luftwaffe Ace Downed 176 Planes

New York Times Service

Lieutenant General Johannes Steinhoff, one of the Luftwaffe's aces of World War II and a mover in rebuilding the postwar German military, died Monday in Bonn of complications from a heart attack he had in December. He was 80.

Born near Rossleben in what is now the state of Saxony-Anhalt, he joined the military as a naval cadet in 1934 but moved to the Luftwaffe two years later. In the war, he flew almost constantly in Russia, Africa and Sicily, and finally over Germany.

He was decorated with nearly every medal for bravery, including the highest order of the Iron Cross. As the leader of a fighter squadron, he downed 176 Allied planes and was himself shot down 12 times. At the end of the war he was severely injured in a new Messerschmitt jet when the landing gear collapsed on his touchdown in Munich. His face was permanently disfigured.

General Steinhoff kept a contemptuous distance from the Nazi hierarchy, who had him demoted to squadron pilot. After the war he took civilian jobs until he rejoined West Germany's revived air force as a colonel in 1952. He gained a reputation as an intelligent, blunt-spoken commander.

He held positions in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in 1966 took charge of the West German Air Force, which he built into a NATO showpiece.

His success led to his appointment in 1971 as chairman of the alliance's military committee. Other NATO commanders respected him for putting the alliance's overarching objectives above national interests, including Germany's.

After retiring in 1974, General Steinhoff became a widely read author of books on German military aviation during the war and the experiences of the German people at that time.

He also became a watercolorist and chairman of Germany's Dornier Aviation.

Mary Woodard Lasker, 93, Aided Medical Researchers

Mary Woodard Lasker, 93, a philanthropist and champion of medical research, died of heart failure Monday in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mrs. Lasker and her husband

Albert Davis Lasker, a pioneer advertising executive who died in 1952, established the Lasker Foundation in 1942. In almost every year since 1944, it has given Albert Lasker Awards, largely for outstanding contributions to clinical and basic medical research.

Over the years, the Lasker Foundation helped shape medical history by recognizing and supporting research, and it has repeatedly singled out future winners of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Fifty-one Lasker winners have gone on to become Nobel laureates.

De Klerk Is Hit by Stone As Crowd Drives Him Out

KIMBERLEY, South Africa — President Frederik W. de Klerk was struck by a stone on Wednesday as screaming ANC supporters drove him from a mixed-race township during a campaign swing through the Northern Cape region.

Black and mixed-race youths shouted "De Klerk go to hell!" as security officials bundled him into an armored limousine and sped away from the Postdene township outside the mining and agricultural town of Postmasburg.

Witnesses said the stone hit Mr. de Klerk below the left ear, causing him to flinch and rub his neck, as he tried to address a handful of black supporters of his ruling National Party over the shouts of African National Congress demonstrators.

Mr. de Klerk said he was hit by "a projectile," but not hurt.



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How does it feel? The fact is, refugees are just like you and me, except that they have nothing. And that's exactly what they'll always have unless we help. We're not asking for money (though every cent helps), but only this:

When you do meet a refugee, imagine for a moment what it must be like, and then show her your smile. Instead of your back. It may not seem much. But to a refugee it can mean everything. UNHCR is a strictly humanitarian organization funded only by voluntary contributions. Currently it is responsible for more than 19 million refugees around the world. UNHCR Public Information P.O. Box 2500 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Spain Pes.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
Sweden S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
Switzerland S.Fr.	3,500	38	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	385	185
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Herald Tribune

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A Better Deal for Bosnia

American officials pronounce themselves delighted by the success of NATO's ultimatum in ending the Serbian siege of Sarajevo. Lives are being saved, life is going on in a city whose name has become a metaphor for barbarism and courage. But it is early for rejoicing. Chiefly — but not only — the Serbs are still gunning down civilians elsewhere. And the wild-card effect of Russia's entry upon the Bosnian scene is only beginning to be understood.

The urgent requirement is to arrange that none of the guns that the Serbs are removing from Sarajevo will be used elsewhere — that would be a monstrous act of bad faith. Then, NATO must promptly apply its newly flexed power to rescue other embattled cities and communities.

NATO worries about becoming overextended. Others worry about dying. The momentum built up by lifting the Sarajevo siege must be sustained.

Washington says the NATO ultimatum freed Sarajevo. Moscow says its dispatch of peacekeepers did. Both have a point. Serbs needed a threat of force to relent, but they also needed the face-saving excuse of being rescued by Russian patrons. Citizens in other besieged cities can only hope that the same competition saves them.

A cease-fire is welcome for humanitarian considerations. But a cease-fire spreading across Bosnia and then hardening would nip the Muslim-led Bosnian government's new military potential and consolidate for the Serbs the 72 percent of Bosnia that they currently control. This would be grossly unfair to Muslims and would give Russia a large and undesired political victory.

The United States is right to want to help the Muslims, but it is having trouble deciding just how. Some days it seems mostly to fear that the Muslims, offered a hand, will take an arm. Something better is required.

To ease Muslim claustrophobia, the American government is promoting the difficult idea of a new Muslim-Croat state or confederation. It remains a fact that much of the territory the Muslims need in order to create an even minimally viable Bosnia must come out of that swollen 72 percent that Serbs intend to fold into a Greater Serbia.

The United States should not be working just on the Muslims and to have them take something scarcely better than the prospective cease-fire lines. It should be working on Moscow to look beyond a narrow pro-Slav policy and to deliver the Serbs to something substantially closer to a fair overall peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A New Russian Spy Case

The arrest of a 31-year CIA official and his wife on charges of spying for the Soviet Union and then Russia from 1984 right up to the present is bound to convey a certain impression that not all that much may have changed with the end of the Cold War. Is not spying a hostile activity? What advantage are the Russians seeking from it?

It is conceivable that an unconstructed part of the KGB bureaucracy yet maintains the will and the way to play the old games. It is no less possible that Russia spies for the reason that other nations, including the United States, spy: to avoid being surprised by events that bear importantly on its interests. For a technologically backward place like Russia, moreover, industrial espionage obviously also has its uses.

In fact, Moscow's motives are irrelevant to the charges brought against Aldrich Ames, 52, who is accused of having become an agent of Moscow at a time when he was working in counterintelligence and who more recently worked in counter-narcotics. To protect the integrity of its policy options

and decision-making processes, the American government makes a strenuous effort to ferret out "moles" (spies who infiltrate and are assimilated into an intelligence service), foreign spies and recruited agents, regardless of the regime they work for. The force of the law must be brought against Mr. Ames and his wife, who are said to have sold secrets for \$1.5 million over a period of years.

Coming at a time when the bloom of easy amity is off relations between the United States and the new Russia, the case is bound to have a certain darkening effect.

President Bill Clinton confined himself on Tuesday to saying that the case was "serious," but others may well ask why, for instance, American foreign aid should be disrupted to a country which even in a later and supposedly more friendly incarnation, as Russia, allegedly broke the rules and bought secrets from Americans.

You cannot be so sophisticated and worldly about spying as to ignore that your pocket is being picked.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

An Opportunity for Japan

Japan is prudently deferring long-range plans to build new nuclear reactors that would add to the world's growing glut of plutonium. In the same spirit, Tokyo might reconsider near-term plans for reprocessing plutonium. Otherwise it risks contributing to the spread of nuclear arms in Asia and around the world.

Japan hoped to turn nuclear waste into plutonium fuel to meet its energy needs. But it can assure energy independence for the next half-century, and save money in the bargain, by relying on uranium to fuel its power plants. Like plutonium, uranium is readily available. Unlike plutonium, it is not readily usable to build bombs.

Japan deserves applause for delaying the scheduled construction of several breeder reactors — nuclear plants that consume uranium and plutonium and produce still more plutonium. Tokyo will also stop off building a second reprocessing plant, which turns waste fuel into weapons-usable plutonium.

At the same time, however, Japan is on the verge of activating its new Monju breeder reactor. And it is about to break ground for a reprocessing plant at Rokkasho. Those who

worry about the creation of still more plutonium would be happier if Tokyo revised its plans, running Monju as a research reactor and postponing Rokkasho.

That would have a number of positive effects. Japan could stop shipping weapons-usable plutonium home from Europe, reducing the risk of theft or diversion. It already has ample stockpiles to fuel research at the Monju reactor. By depleting its plutonium stockpile, it might also ease Korean concerns that it plans to make nuclear arms.

Japan could then renegotiate the contracts under which Britain and France reprocess its spent nuclear fuel. Japan's reduced need for plutonium would make European reprocessing plants even more unprofitable than they are and might persuade Britain to reverse its decision to start up its new THORP plant. Japan could instead contract with the Europeans to store its spent fuel and provide enriched uranium.

Japan often sees itself as a victim of the nuclear age. Now it could be a hero, by stopping the commerce in plutonium before it gets out of control.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Don't Rush Back to Unesco

The State Department recommends that the United States wait until at least 1995 before rejoining Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. That makes political as well as fiscal sense. Both Unesco and the U.N. system benefited from the Reagan administration's decision to pull out a decade ago. A delay will give Congress a chance to determine whether the gross mismanagement prompting that pullout has been convincingly corrected.

Ronald Reagan's move was a widespread applause. Washington provided one-fourth of the budget for Unesco's profligate Paris-based bureaucracy, notorious as a patronage dumping ground. Unesco had also become synonymous with vaporous declarations that were hostile to Western institutions, especially the press. Delegates from Soviet bloc and Third World tyrannies pushed for a "new world information order" in which journalists would become little more than cheerleaders for established regimes.

One result of Mr. Reagan's shock therapy was the election in 1988 of Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain as director-general. He has cut the payroll and generally returned Unesco

to its original mission as a promoter of literacy, protector of cultural monuments and champion of a free flow of information. Yet old habits persist. Congress would be right to look closely before resuming \$65 million in annual dues.

The two strongest arguments for rejoining Unesco are its useful literacy programs and the appalling destruction of artistic treasures in ethnic conflicts. One of Unesco's successes was the rescue of the great temple of Abu Simbel from the rising waters of Egypt's Aswan High Dam. Unesco has since named and recorded 200 "heritage sites." The need for this register was confirmed when Croatian Dubrovnik was shelled by Serbs, and more recently when the celebrated Muslim-built bridge at Mostar was destroyed by Croats.

Unesco's role is to represent the world's cultural conscience by speaking out against the deliberate targeting of cherished monuments — and then to restore as best it can what was lost. As Congress evaluates Unesco's internal reforms before resuming full payments, it might offer a modest interim payment to help Unesco cover the costs of protecting and restoring the world's imperiled treasures.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Bosnia Test for U.S.-Russian Entente

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Absent as a factor for the two bloody years that the Bosnian war has raged, American-Russian relations have suddenly become decisive in the Bosnian endgame.

And vice versa. The U.S.-Russian partnership, in puny health in recent months, will grow fatter or flounder in Bosnia. Out of the Balkans will come either a new direction for Washington and Moscow in cooperating on global problems or a slide back toward rivalry and conflict.

Diplomats abhor such stark alternatives. They will probably apply their arts to see that there are other, less drastic outcomes beyond the two that I see. But I hope they don't succeed. The Clinton administration should make it clear to Boris Yeltsin's government that the Bosnia-Bill relationship is on the line in the process of new efforts to get a peace agreement in Bosnia.

The United Nations' bombing ultimatum to the Bosnian Serbs around Sarajevo overshadowed Mr. Yeltsin's decision to get directly involved in Bosnia — the first political-military initiative he has taken beyond the former borders of the Soviet Union.

The Clinton administration must now get Mr. Yeltsin to clarify whether he has moved into the endgame to help the Bosnian Serbs consolidate their gains on the ground, or whether Russia is finally willing to join in pressuring the Serbs into reaching an agreement that the Bosnian government will not like but can live with.

What Mr. Yeltsin did last weekend, under the pressure of the UN ultimatum to the Serbs, could cut either way. He abruptly assigned Russian peacekeeping troops their own separate battlefield role in Bosnia. Determined to prevent any bombing, the Russians moved into Bosnian Serb positions as the Serbs pulled out their heavy artillery around Sarajevo.

The immediate effect was twofold: The Russian interposition provided face-saving political cover for the Serbs to accept the ultimatum. And it protected the demilitarized Serb positions from being taken over by the resurgent Bosnian army.

If sustained, the Russian interposition freezes a military situation that is comfortable for the Serbs and intolerable for the Bosnian army. It was thus a clever short-term move for Moscow. But the questions that this seemingly modest Russian intervention in the Balkans raises are far more important. Is Russia ready to return to its role as a great power? If so, how will it exercise its influence, which has been absent from the world scene since the August 1991 failed coup that led to the breakup of the Soviet Union four months later?

One of the central causes of the Cold War was Moscow's narrow, often paranoid reading of its interests. Leaders shaped by World War II and Stalin's purges at home clung protectively to any remnant of power or leverage. They established their "sphere of influence" and ruthlessly policed it.

The savage ethnic wars of the 1990s have been routinely attributed to the end of the Cold War, as if the end of U.S.-Soviet ideological and military competition somehow encouraged nationalist wars to erupt. But these wars are in fact all occurring within the former Soviet sphere of influence. It is the collapse of Soviet totalitarian rule in an inherently unstable "sphere" that has led to the outbreak of fighting from the Balkans to Baku.

Not coincidentally, the summer of 1991 was the decisive moment of the breakup of both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Absorbed with going out of business, the Soviets could not or would not put a restraining hand on the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic and his Bosnian Serb cronies, Moscow's natural allies in this struggle.

Has Mr. Yeltsin finally intervened to restrain the Serbs and to begin restoring a more positive form of Russian influence on areas beyond America's global reach? Or will domestic pressures created by pro-Serbian sentiment in Russia compel him to put Serbian interests above fashioning a reasonable compromise on the ground in Bosnia?

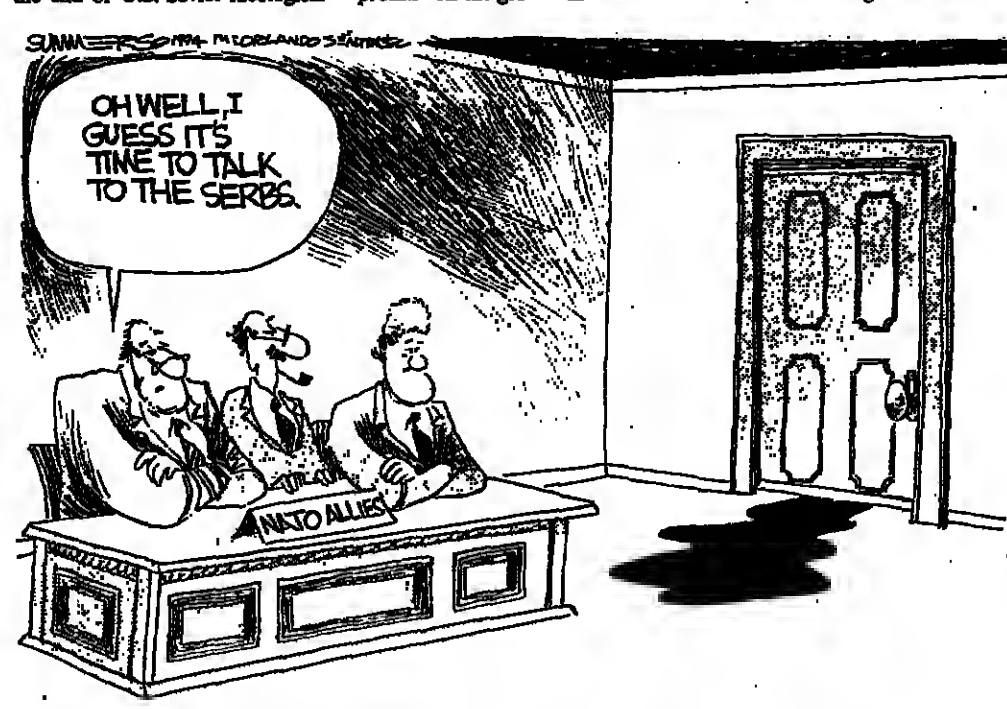
President Yeltsin and his diplomats should not be allowed to fudge the answer to that question. Their answers will contain vital clues about Russia's future and about the nature of power in the post-Cold War world.

Now is the moment to end the war in Bosnia. The United States and Russia can lead the way toward a settlement that recognizes that while the Bosnian Serbs have won a battlefield victory, the Bosnian Muslims deserve a better outcome than the current map created by "ethnic cleansing."

The world will need to keep economic sanctions on Serbia until a reasonable compromise on territory is reached. Wealthy Muslim and European nations should be willing to fund Bosnia's reconstruction, to show the Serbs that power now lies in economic factors more than in military force.

But none of this will happen unless Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin demonstrate that the world's two great powers have a common vision of what comes next in Bosnia.

The Washington Post



India Looks East, Belatedly Taking Nehru's Advice

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

SINGAPORE — In a profound strategic shift, India is establishing ever closer ties to the Asia-Pacific economic growth zone.

A recent visit to India by Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao of Singapore underscored this theme. The visit also helped to exorcise Southeast Asia's fear of Indian militarism.

India has long had its eye on the Pacific Century. Jawaharlal Nehru, the founder of modern India, wrote half a century ago from a British prison that the "Pacific is likely to take the place of the Atlantic as a future nerve center of the world. Though not directly a Pacific state, India will inevitably exercise an important influence there."

Today's Indian prime minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, asserts that he is following "the Nehru line" even as he casts out the statist policies widely associated with Nehru and India's stagnation for four decades. Mr. Rao insists that without early socialist planning, India would not have developed the world's fifth biggest economy, a pool of three million scientists and technologists, and more than 200 million urban consumers.

By pursuing a program of deregulation and market opening, Mr. Rao and his reformist finance minister, Manmohan Singh, have enabled India to make a dramatic takeoff from that plateau. Inflation has fallen to 8 percent, from 20 percent a few years ago. Exports are rising at an annual rate of 30 percent. Industrial output, especially in jewelry, textiles and computer software, is increasing. Foreign equity investment of nearly \$1.3 billion since September attests to global confidence in India's future.

Another indicator may be more

important in the long run. The ability of the partly convertible rupee to hold its own against the dollar suggests that Indians at last have faith in their own economic destiny.

The agreements Mr. Rao concluded, including deals for a \$156 million technology park in Bangalore, a \$50 million housing estate in New Delhi and a cargo complex near Bombay, draw on Indian expertise and Singapore's capital and experience. Indians expect Singaporean investment to rise rapidly, reaching some \$15 billion within a few years.

But New Delhi does not see the connection with Singapore as an end in itself. It is a link in a much bigger chain. As a result of the wheels that Mr. Rao began setting in motion when he became prime minister in June 1991, India is now regularly discussing economic cooperation with the Association of South East Asian Nations. This is only a foot in the door for India. Its aim is membership in ASEAN's postministerial conference. In that grouping, foreign ministers and their equivalents from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, South Korea and other nations hold annual economic and political talks with their ASEAN counterparts.

New Delhi also seeks to join the ASEAN regional security forum and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. India wants institutional trade and investment links with the world of the future.

The 36 percent of Indians aged 15 to 30 give special urgency to this increasing orientation toward the Pacific. Advertisements from Star TV,

the pan-Asian broadcaster based in Hong Kong, shops packed with smuggled consumer goods, and networking with about 20 million expatriates around the world, have whetted the appetite of India's younger generation.

Seemingly every middle-class Indian family has a son, daughter, brother, cousin or other relative in the United States. And it is no secret that the 800,000 Indian settlers there are better educated, and earn more, than the average American.

The five institutes of technology set up by the government at great cost, and which have developed into centers of excellence, have almost become a nursery for American industry. Young India will take its skills and talents to the West, and now also to the East. If Mother India does not provide the good life.

Mr. Rao assured his hosts that Singapore could be their "link to the Asia-Pacific." These are heavy words in the choice of matchmaker, Singapore is the cultural outsider in a region that Hindu civilization influenced profoundly for nearly 15 centuries.

In the '60s, New Delhi rebuffed a request from Lee Kuan Yew, then prime minister of Singapore, for help in building up his country's armed forces, fearing that this might annoy Malaysia. Indians thought that Mr. Rao's concentration on wealth creation came at the expense of liberal values. They dismissed ASEAN as an American conspiracy.

In turn, ASEAN countries were wary of India's close links with the Soviet Union and, after 1980, its support for a regime in Cambodia

that was installed by a Vietnamese invasion force.

The wheel has turned full circle in Mr. Rao's hands. His formula for growth hinges on two premises. First, security is a matter of economics rather than of men and arms. Second, an India that aspires to a role in ASEAN and APEC must first build bridges with its immediate neighbors.

Hence, Mr. Rao's sweeping economic reforms and Mr. Rao's overtures to India's old adversaries, China and Pakistan. A high-powered Chinese team was in New Delhi this month to discuss troop reductions along their border.

Not long before that, Mr. Rao sent a package of six peace proposals to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. These included a mutual agreement not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against the other. Earlier, Mr. Rao had dismissed concerns about India's navy by inviting Australia and the United States, the principal critics, as well as Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore to a series of joint naval exercises.

His diplomacy was amply rewarded when Mr. Rao remarked that as he came to understand India better, he saw that the country had "a legitimate interest to want to have a good navy to be able to defend its long coastline." This was New Delhi's case. Just two years before, Mr. Rao had warned that in acquiring the capability to project naval power beyond its shores, India should "appreciate the security concerns of its neighbors," who feared for the security of Southeast Asia's sea lanes and its power equilibrium.

The wheel has also turned back to India's old rivalry with China. The Chinese-Indian conflict of the '60s led to an estrangement between India and the countries of Southeast Asia. India and China are again in competition, this time for investment capital, markets and economic partners.

Though China seems poised to emerge as Asia's dominant economic and military power, Mr. Rao's banking strategy of establishing close links to the Asia-Pacific region may ensure that, this time, India is not isolated.

The writer, a former editor of The Statesman in India, is now a consultant to The Straits Times, Singapore. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

America's Jobs Crisis Is Understated

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has changed the way it determines the national unemployment rate, which has resulted in a number that is marginally higher.

But the supposedly improved method does not provide anything close to an accurate picture of a devastating jobs crisis that is becoming ever more entrenched.

Legions of Americans who once felt secure in their jobs are now stunned to find themselves caught in the undertow of long-term unemployment. You do not hear much from them after that. The jobless tend to go quietly. One day they are at their work station, the next day not. When enough time passes, they are no longer even counted as unemployed.

If you take this group, which increasingly includes middle-class and middle-aged men and women, and link it with the people who have been forced into part-time or temporary work, and with people who are calling themselves self-employed but are really making little or no money, and with the underclass of inner-city Americans who have long been among the permanently unemployed, you have a problem with frightening implications.

You cannot deal effectively with public safety, health care reform and welfare reform without addressing the employment crisis.

In November 1991, when President George Bush signed a bill extending jobless benefits, 1.3 million Americans were officially designated as long-term unemployed, mean-

ing that they had been out of work for six months or longer. Those benefits have been cut back, but last month the number of long-term unemployed was 1.7 million.

Inevitably, official unemployment rates are understated. The government is not counting the real numbers; the Bureau of Labor Statistics does a remarkable job of documenting those who are working and those who are not. But the raw numbers get whittled down by the complex procedures and definitions used to arrive at the official statistics.

For example, discouraged workers — people who have given up looking for a job — are not counted as unemployed. The bureau will readily tell you how many people fall into the discouraged category, but that number will not be factored into the official unemployment rate.

And even the discouraged category is being shrunk by the bureaucracy. Under the bureau's new rules, a discouraged worker who has not looked for a job for a year is no longer considered discouraged. That worker falls off the statistical charts. There were a lot of them. Before the change, the bureau counted 1.3 million discouraged workers. After the change, 600,000.

There are endless examples of people out of work but not counted as unemployed. Laid-off workers traditionally have been considered unemployed, although there was a time when they could reasonably

expect their jobs to return. Now laid-off pretty much means fired.

But during the survey that is used to determine the unemployment rate, laid-off workers are asked how active they have been in looking for a job. If the answer is that they have simply been checking the want ads, they are not counted as unemployed. They are out of work, but officially they are not unemployed.

The jobs crisis is not limited to the unemployed. Recent statistics show that college-educated men in their 40s and 50s — ordinarily considered an elite group at the peak of their earning powers — are experiencing a sharp decline in wages. Katherine Newman, a social anthropologist at Columbia University, was quoted in The New York Times as saying: "This was the first generation to be widely educated in college. They followed the recommended path, but their education has failed to insulate them."

The official unemployment rate for January was 6.7 percent. The more we focus on it, the less we understand the extent of the problem. A better indicator of prevailing conditions would be a statistic that showed the number of people who wanted a job but could not find one. That number would be astonishingly high.

Keith Brooks, director of the New York Unemployed Committee, made the essential point: "Does our government recognize the depth of the jobs crisis in this country? I think not."

The New York Times

To Contain War's New Horrors

By Cornelio Sommaruga
The writer is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

GENEVA — Since Hiroshima, the presumption has been that war can get no worse. The world has been spared a second nuclear war, so this observation has a measure of truth. But beneath the umbrella of nuclear stalemate, war has grown more terrifying in all manner of ways — in its near destruction of civilization in several countries, in the anarchy that permeates so many conflicts and, not least, in the growing use of weapons that cause immense numbers of civilian casualties, often with the most terrible wounds.

Next week, here in Geneva, the UN is beginning a series of meetings to review a 1980 agreement with a most unflattering name: The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. This, like the biological and chemical weapons conventions, represents one of mankind's periodic efforts to put a cap on the horrors of war. Unlike the chemical weapons treaty, there are, regrettably, no mechanisms for implementing or enforcing its provisions. It has the added weakness of applying only to international armed conflicts. Most wars today are civil wars.

We in the International Committee of the Red Cross have been reviewing the convention. We held two seminars on the immense problems caused by mines, one in January for military experts and another last year for war surgeons, mine manufacturers, legal experts and the media. We have also held sessions on the development of weapons intended to blind.

The range of opinion in these meetings has been wide, and we have no pat formula for how the convention should be improved. But since we know it may be the last chance in 10 to 20 years to strengthen the convention, we believe we should point up areas for serious discussion.

The first is to give the convention more muscle to outlaw, or at least control, the use of land mines, a weapon that has become more sophisticated and harder to detect, and which goes on killing and maiming long after a war is over.

Mines are cheap — as little as \$3 each — and can turn whole swaths of territory into deserted, no-go areas. They are made of light-weight plastic and are easy to lay. Often they are scattered like deadly seeds. Yet they explode with enough force to rip off an adult's legs or reduce a child to pulp.

The UN estimates that there are 85 million to 100 million unexploded mines buried in the soil of 62 countries. In Cambodia, one person in 236 is an amputee. In Afghanistan and Yugoslavia roads and fields are infested with mines. Twenty-three percent of all mine casualties in Afghanistan in 1991 and 1992 were children. Last year, in our African operations alone, mines killed 13 Red Cross and Red Crescent relief workers and injured 11.

Late last year, the U.S. government launched a campaign for a global moratorium on land mine sales. This is an important initiative. We support it, but we would like the international community to go further and accept a world-wide ban on their use.

If states cannot be persuaded to abjure the use of mines, at least they should be required to build in reliable self-neutralizing mechanisms so that mines do not go on exploding years after hostilities cease.

Not far over the horizon we foresee the development of weapons even more horrific than the land mine. They need to be included in the weapons convention.

In particular, we are concerned about blinding weapons. Using hand-held laser rifles, these could blind a person up to 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) away. The beams are invisible and cannot be protected against. For the damage they inflict, there is no cure. No war injury is more feared than blindness. Many of its victims are plunged into deep depression for years. For once, perhaps, we can outlaw a weapon before it hits the production line — if for no reason but self-interest. Imagine what terrorist groups or criminal gangs could do with such weapons.

Next week we must begin the hard work of strengthening the convention, widening its writ, giving it enforcement teeth and, not least, increasing beyond the present 41 the number of countries that are party to it. If we are ever to rid mankind of the scourge of war, this is an important step on the way.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: The Wicked Press

PARIS — It is not generally known that there is in France a society whose special mission is to combat the abuses arising from the use of tobacco. It has just published a manifesto fulminating against the wicked press, which has urged the Prefect of Police not to heed the prayer of the society to forbid smoking on the platforms of omnibuses and trams. One of the leading journals, we are told, even had the audacity to demand permission for the public to smoke inside omnibuses, under the pretext of driving away bad smells. The manifesto concludes with the remark that journalists often see persons and things through the clouds emitted by their cigars.

1919: African Request

PARIS — Negroes and negroids, who number 200,000,000 and who are represented in Paris by the Pan-African Congress, which met last week, are making a legitimate call

upon the justice and humanity of the Peace Conference. They urge that the Allied and Associated Powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa, similar to the proposed international Code of Labor, and that the League of Nations establish a permanent bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political, social and economic welfare of the natives.

1944: Führer's Rage

STOCKHOLM — [From our New York edition:] Adolf Hitler, in a visit to the north Russian front, ordered a number of high officers shot in his rage at German reverses, and Colonel General Lindemann, commanding German troops in the Leningrad area, has committed suicide as a result, usually reliable sources said tonight [Feb. 23]. Reports which leaked out of Estonia said Hitler visited the front late in January, meting out violent punishment.

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OPINION

They Huff and They Puff And Then Blow Together

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — When Americans complain about politics, their gripes usually fall into one of two categories. Either the angry voter will assert that there are no differences between Republicans and Democrats and that it doesn't matter who is elected. Or the critic will denounce both parties for being too "extreme" and "paranoid" and wonder why they cannot get together to solve common problems.

Occasionally, the same person will make both critiques simultaneously, which is not as irrational as it seems. Those who say that the parties are both too similar and too extreme are usually asserting that the public fights between them are largely contrived for short-term gain at election time.

Once in office, the parties never behave as differently from each other as they promised they would. This did George Bush run as a fiercely anti-government candidate and then preside over a large increase in government spending as a share of the nation's economic output. Bill Clinton promised all sorts of new programs and now finds himself cutting away at spending simply to keep the deficit below \$200 billion.

It is rare that a government document throws light on this sort of debate, but there was much enlightenment in the annual economic report of the president issued last week. The report is mostly the work of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, chaired by Laura D'Andrea Tyson. The report demonstrates that there are real differences in the way Democrats and Republicans look at the economy and government's role in shaping it. Democrats worry more than Republicans do about growing economic inequality, which the report calls "a threat to the social fabric that has long bound Americans together." Democrats see government as fostering, not retarding, economic growth and as improving, not limiting, the average person's standard of living.

Whereas the economic reports issued by Republican presidents included detailed analyses of the costs of government regulation, this one includes a section on the urgency of government-led health care reform and praises government's efforts to clean up the environment.

But anybody who thinks of Democrats as closet "socialists" ought to read all the material in here about the importance of free markets, competition, "capital formation," business investment and free trade. Offering an argument dear to the hearts of those who see a global free market as a good thing for the United States, the report explicitly questions whether free world trade has driven down American wages.

health care standards. Where both sides favor "safer" rules, Democrats tend to favor bigger ones.

Democrats think government spending for job training and education will help more people than cuts in the top tax rates that Republicans championed. Democrats think that government investment in new roads or research can help the economy at least as much as private investment in, say, new office buildings. Republicans are skeptical.

But Democrats and Republicans are operating within broadly similar world views when it comes to the merits of keeping most of the economy, and most investment decisions, in private hands. This would come as no surprise but for all the exaggerated rhetoric about how the Democrats favor "big government" and the Republicans "small government."

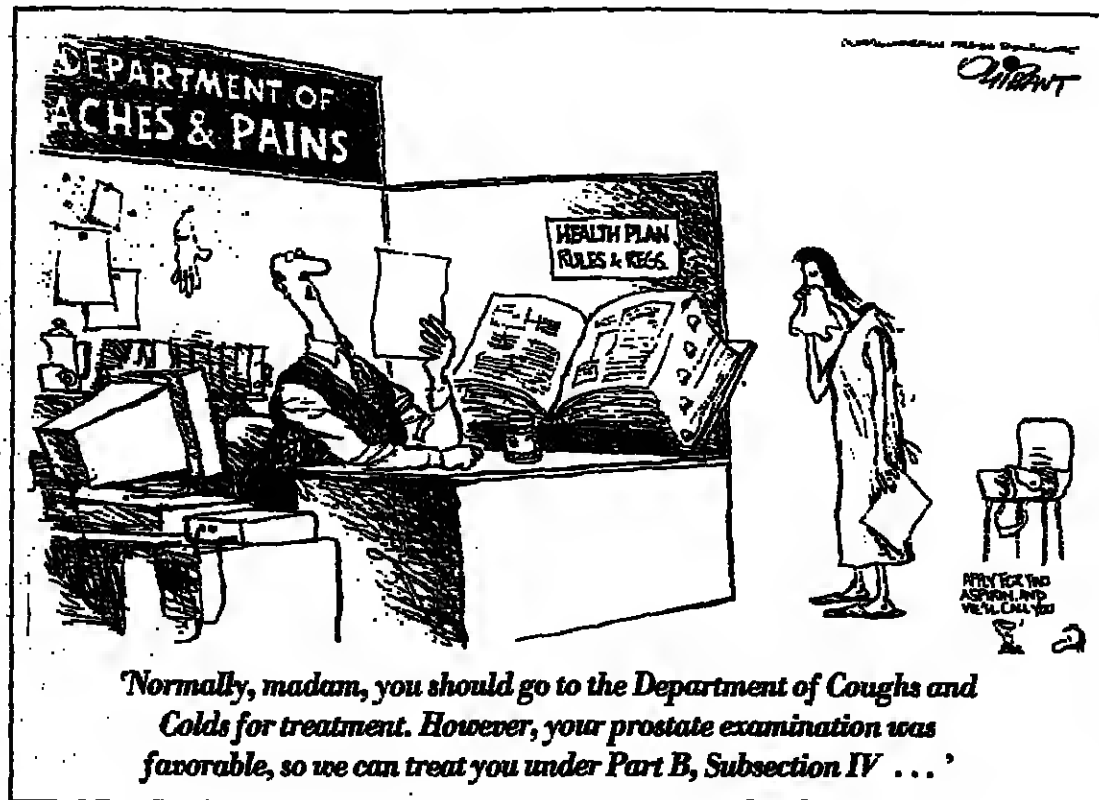
The truth is that both parties are operating at the margins. The margins are important, as any American making more than \$250,000 will notice when they see their taxes this year. But the similarities are more important. No matter how much small government rhetoric they deploy, the Republicans will not abolish Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid or the defense budget, which together account for most of federal spending. No matter how much they wax populist in their occasional rebukes to "big business" or "the rich," the Democrats are not proposing confiscatory taxes or a government takeover of General Motors, General Electric or IBM.

All this needs to be borne in mind during the coming health care debate. The Republicans have been at sea in that debate because their anti-government rhetoric does not match what they are already for. Through Medicare and other health programs, the government pays more than 40 percent of the nation's health bills. That share will grow as the population ages. By supporting Medicare, Republicans concede that government will play a huge role in the health system. But few ever talk about "big government" Republicans.

Almost everyone says that the government should prohibit insurance companies from turning people down for health coverage just because they have a "pre-existing" medical condition. That is a good idea, and also more "big government." Many who knock the Clinton bill praise private insurance companies for doing better recently at holding down medical costs — by using techniques they attack Mr. Clinton for proposing.

So beware of all the "big government" and "free market" patter you will be hearing in the coming months. Almost nobody in the debate is proposing a real free market in health care. And nobody is suggesting that America go the Soviet route. As the Council of Economic Advisors would tell you, that is true on almost every other political question, too.

The Washington Post



Normally, madam, you should go to the Department of Coughs and Colds for treatment. However, your prostate examination was favorable, so we can treat you under Part B, Subsection IV...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greece and Macedonia

Regarding the report "Greece-Macedonia Frontier Slams Shut" (Feb. 18):

As my business brings me often to both Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, or FYROM, I closely follow developments in the relations of the two countries.

But I find this article's choice of nomenclature on the subject misleading. The entity denominated as "Macedonia" has been recognized by six European Union countries and the United States, and has been admitted to the United Nations as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

One cannot lightly refer to FYROM as "Macedonia" when a Greek Macedonia already exists, much as one does not label the United Mexican States the "United States."

The four words preceding the "Macedonia" in FYROM's title are important to comprehend and respect.

A complex set of geographic, political and linguistic definitions must be taken into consideration before one can write with an air of uncontestable confidence that northern Greece "was split off from a broader Macedonian region during two wars early this century."

Such a region was never clearly defined; what is today known as FYROM was Vardar Banovina, not "Macedonia," during the two wars. The first time a "Macedonia" of any sort is mentioned outside the Greek context is after Tito's Yugoslavian mélange of 1945.

T. CAREY WHITE
Cognac, France

Will Over Weaponry

Regarding "If Intervention Isn't to Be Decisive, Why Intervene?" (Opinion, Feb. 19) by Charles Krauthammer:

Mr. Krauthammer compares Bosnia in South Vietnam in saying it is weaker than its adversaries. But a more meaningful difference is this: While the South Vietnamese regime had no will in defend itself, the Bosnians have amply demonstrated that they are capable and willing to do so against overwhelming odds.

A comparison between Bosnia and Israel in its early days would have been more normative. The Israelis were willing to defend themselves but did not have enough weapons. They nevertheless held out until material help arrived.

T. MINH VUONG
Mougins, France

Growing Up Unwanted

Regarding "EU Angers Vatican on Homosexuals" (World Briefs, Feb. 10):

We know that the Vatican opposes birth control and abortion. It is amazing to me that the Vatican believes the guaranteed scars of growing up unwanted are more damaging than the possible scars of being wanted by same-sex parents. Perhaps the omniscience produced by thousands of years of homelessness, unwanted and exploited children has led the Vatican to believe that such a situation is less an "aberrant deviation" than that of same-sex parents.

LESLIE JOHN LOHMANN
Tokyo

Optimism and Outrage

Regarding "Gerry Adams: Optimistically Into the Irish Dark" (Opinion, Feb. 2) by Edna O'Brien:

The writer makes no allusion, in her article on Gerry Adams, to the hundreds of British citizens killed or maimed by the Irish Republican Army, whose violence he helps to prolong. Nor does she refer to the two attempts on the life of John Major, one of them aimed at his full cabinet, and one, clearly successful, aimed at Margaret Thatcher when she was prime minister. The article grossly underestimates the sense of outrage in Britain on these continuing atrocities.

RONALD GRAY
Cambridge, England

Check Those Berets

Regarding the report "Reliving D-Day for Communes Who Can't" (Feb. 22):

As a former paratrooper of roughly the same vintage, I read with interest the Page 1 story about WWII airborne veterans who think that jumping out of a plane at age 70 and up is an appropriate way to celebrate D-Day plus 50 years. No comment on that, but what is this stuff about their wearing maroon berets? That was British paratrooper headgear, as I recall. Certainly not American.

J. B. PETERS
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Green Gobs and Gillooly: The Olympics, Our Way

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The In-House All-Kid Winter Olympics began here on the second school snow day of the year. The opening ceremonies consisted of eating Honey Nut Cheerios out of the box and singing along loudly to the Royal Canadian Kilted Yaksamen anthem from the Ren and Stimpy show. "You be Nancy," said the representative of the third grade to the repre-

MEANWHILE

sentative of the kindergarten. "I'll be Tonya's bodyguard."

The kindergarten representative fled upstairs in don her purple leotard and practice throwing her arms above her head and acknowledging the cheers of a nonexistent crowd. Her opponent was benched for unsportsmanlike conduct.

Could there have been a more fortuitous convergence of events than that of the Olympics in Lillehammer and the cursed American winter of 1994? The people of Norway, so snowbound yet so redolent always of good cheer, good complexion and great sweaters, made it seem bad form for Americans in carp about storms, mud slides, earthquakes, buried cars and icy sidewalks.

Winter storm warnings existed always in the shadow of news flashes on whether Jeff Gillooly, Tonya Harding's former husband, had sold yet another video of his ex-wife playing peekaboo with the top of her clothing, a 3.0 in the artistic impression category.

More important, as school snow day gave way to school snow day, the Olympics provided not only an exhibition of athletic prowess, sportsmanship and garish one-piece latex actionwear, but an opportunity in play along here at home. Which is how the All-Kid Olympic team came to be participating in the huge competition on the staircase while, in the kitchen below, the team sponsor read Majesty magazine, ate chocolate chips out of the bag and prayed for the snow to stop.

The huge was followed by bobbed in a box, speed skating in socks on the hardwood floor, and team hockey using Tupperware as a puck. "Reebok," the competitors wrote on their foreheads with indelible pens, which will have to be explained somehow to their grandmother. "You be Nancy," said the representative of the fifth grade. "I'll be Tonya's bodyguard."

After he was reprimanded, the team was sent outside into the actual snow, where its members complained loudly about the cold for 15 minutes, then demanded hot chocolate.

The gold medal for winning was won by the representative of the third grade, who made the sentence "No marshmallows" stretch for nearly a full minute with two tremolos and a conspicuous

quaver in his voice. This broke the world record for a food complaint, which was previously held by a Russian boy who did not like root vegetables.

It was the third grade's third medal of the day. He had taken the silver in teasing the dog and the bronze in dawdling while supposedly changing from his pajamas into his clothes.

He and the fifth-grade representative, who appeared in recent months to have become the Torvill and Dean of bickering by sating out of Olympic-level competition, nevertheless staged a spirited display of accusations related in taking things that belonged to the other. The contest was a draw and they will meet again at breakfast in break the tie by bickering about who makes the more annoying chewing noises.

The representative of the kindergarten, peered down to the leotard and the filmy skirt she oow wears for practice sessions, attempted a triple axel off the coffee table and, true to the spirit of the games, took a resounding fall. She was mollified only by false assurances that she would someday be permitted to own clothing with sequins on the bodice.

Her attempts to persuade the other competitors to join her in ice dancing were ridiculed, and she was awarded a gold medal in the cooties category.

The team then sang its anthem, "Great Green Gobs of Greasy Grimy Gopher Guss," and attempted to retire for the night without putting away the Tupperware, the cocoa mugs and the practice skirt.

They were recalled to the arena and then left discussing the biathlon, which consists of both cross-country skiing and guns. It was agreed that this was the ideal sport. Then the sponsor of the team sent them to their rooms with the promise that if they were not good, Jeff Gillooly would be by to tuck them all in.

The New York Times

Good Losers at Least

The English are currently bedeviled by the cruel combination of a huge enthusiasm for sport coupled with an inability to win much. We lost in Ireland (in rugby) at Twickenham on Saturday. Mike Atherton's brief honeymoon has ended at Kingston, Jamaica, with the first real test of cricket against the West Indies. The [soccer] World Cup is now only of academic interest to us. No wonder eyes turned to Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean at the Winter Olympics.

Then they lost. The burden of years, we think ungenerally, might have had something to do with it. Creditably, the skaters kept a firm check on injured pride. They conveyed their feelings with the gentleness of hints: "We have to leave it in others to make comments about the judging."

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

BOOKS

PARAMILITARY CULTURE IN POST-VIETNAM AMERICA

By James William Gibson. 357 pages. \$23. Hill & Wang.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WITH the involvement (and withdrawal) of American forces in Vietnam, the old ideals of movie machismo underwent a violent sea change. The old gunfunder ballads gave way to bloodier and more, morally ambiguous sagas (movies like "Shane" were replaced by movies like "The Wild Bunch"), and then in the mid-1970s, the genre of the western itself seemed ready to fade away and die.

Meanwhile, however, a new breed of movie hero began to make his way to the screen: Clint Eastwood's Dirty Harry, a renegade cop willing to break all the rules; Charles Bronson's one-man vigilante team in "Death Wish" (and "Death Wish 2," "3" and "4"); and, of course, Sylvester Stallone's pumped-up ex-Green Beret, John Rambo.

The immense popularity of such heroes, the scholar James William Gibson argues in his new book "Warrior Dreams," both represented and galvanized the emergence of a highly energized new paramilitary culture that offered its aficionados an escape from the social, political and economic confusions of post-Vietnam America.

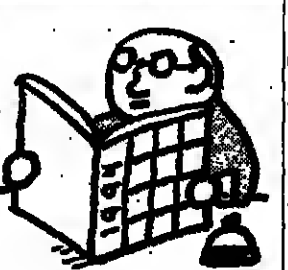
"It is hardly surprising, then," writes Gibson, "that American men — lacking confidence in the

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Carlos Teles, the concierge at the Hotel de Clillon in Paris, is reading the French translation of "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck.

"Why am I reading it? Because it's a classic. But generally I read things that concern daily life, like professional literature or theater reviews."

(K. N. Cukier, NYT)



government and the economy, troubled by the changing relations between the sexes, uncertain of their identity or their future — began to dream, in fantasy about the powers and features of another kind of man who could remake and reorder the world.

"And the hero of all these dreams was the paramilitary warrior. In the New War he fights the battles of Vietnam a thousand times, each time winning decisively. Terrorists and drug dealers are blasted into oblivion. Illegal aliens inside the United States and the borders of nonwhite in the Third World are returned by force to their proper place. Women are revealed as dangerous temptresses who have to be mastered, avoided, or terminated."

In the course of amplifying this thesis, Gibson, who teaches sociology and history at California State University in Long Beach, peels the reader with lots of information.

He notes the rise of the "techno-thriller" — exemplified by Tom

Clancy's noisy, clattering novels — and an increase in warrior magazines like Soldier of Fortune.

He documents the escalating use of military weapons like the Uzi and the AK-47, and chronicles the growing popularity of combat schools and firing ranges.

Substantial portions of this volume are devoted to descriptions of a Soldier of Fortune convention, a course in shooting combat pistols and a war-game retreat, where men use paint-ball guns to play at killing one another.

As Gibson sees it, such warrior fantasies began to seep down into real life during the 1970s and '80s; as "the line between doors and wannabe's often blurred."

In the 1980s, Gibson reports, right-wing extremist groups like the Order (which plotted the assassination of the radio announcer Alan Berg in Colorado), began a stepped-up campaign of racist violence.

The same decade, he adds, also witnessed the emergence of pay-

chotic killers who saw themselves as warriors, including James Oliver Huberty, who in 1984 opened fire in a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California, killing 21 and wounding 19; and Patrick Purdy, who used an AK-47 in a Stockton, California schoolyard in 1989 to gun down five Southeast Asian children and wound 29 others.

It is Gibson's contention that American warrior mythology had reverberations on a governmental level as well. Ronald Reagan's Star Wars rhetoric, the invasion of Grenada, covert support of the Contras in Central America, Oliver North's theatrics, the invasion of Panama and the Gulf war: all, Gibson suggests, can be viewed through the lens of America's "post-Vietnam warrior culture."

Although Gibson lays out his arguments in energetic, readable prose and displays a keen reporter's eye for events he has witnessed, his overall analysis often feels simplistic, derivative and lacking in historical perspective.

He fails to situate the new paramilitary ethos of the warrior fully in relationship to America's violent history and its historical faith in the redemptive possibilities of violence.

He makes only passing references to the groundbreaking work of the historian Richard Slotkin, but at the same time takes many of his central ideas from Slotkin's monumental three-volume work on the frontier myth, "Regeneration Through Violence," "The Fatal Environment" and "Gunfighter Nation."

In many cases, Gibson simply extrapolates Slotkin's observations to the contemporary American scene, sometimes adding small editorial asides of his own.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Cap Volmac World Top tournament, played in the Hague, the Netherlands, in January, was one of the strongest events ever played anywhere. Among those invited were the three Dutch pairs who won the world team title in Chile and two French pairs who won a different world title a year earlier.

The American representation could hardly be stronger: Jeff Meckstroth and Eric Rodwell; Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman; and David Berkowitz and Larry Cohen.

Other former winners taking part included Gabriel Chagas and Marcelo Branco of Brazil, and Tony Forrester and Andy Robson of Britain. On the diagrammed deal from the 1993 event the British bid the North-South hands to six no-trump and had plenty of company. The contract is normal but terrible, since there appears to be a sure loser in each red suit.

Robson faced an unhelpful spade lead, and found a play to make the slam. He cashed all the black-suit winners and played ace-

NORTH			
A Q 5			
K A 10			
K 9 7 5			
A K 8			

EAST			
A 10 8 2			
Q 8 5 3			
Q 2			
A J 10 8 7			

SOUTH			
K 7 5			
Q K 2			
A 10 8 4			
Q 9 3			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South: West: North
Pass: 1NT: Pass: 6NT.
Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass.

West led the spade four.

king of diamonds and a third round. West was now on lead with just his four hearts, and led a low one. Robson put up dummy's ten and made the slam having brought off a 12-to-1 long shot. He needed to drop the queen-jack of diamonds doubleton or find West with 3-4-3-3 distribution and both missing heart honors.

Three pairs made six no-trump.

after a helpful lead of the heart queen. And a Danish pair cleverly stopped in five o-o-trump, having worked out that the play for a slam would be poor. They deserved a very good score for this accurate assessment, but had to be content with an average because four of the slams succeeded.

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Participating will be the major figures of the Government of China as well as key provincial government and state industry leaders. It will be a rare opportunity to hear and personally meet the people who are driving China's economic direction into the next millennium.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Is Ulcer Bacteria Linked to Cancer?

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a decade of fierce debate and much research, the once heretical view that stomach ulcers are an infection caused by a bacterium, *Helicobacter pylori*, and are curable with antimicrobial drugs, has prevailed. And now leading researchers are turning to the public health implications of *H. pylori*, including a link to stomach cancer.

Until this view of the cause of ulcers was endorsed this month by an independent panel of medical experts convened by the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, the theory and benefits of antimicrobial therapy were still considered unproven and radical. The panel also urged a drastic change in standard ulcer therapy: the addition of combinations of antimicrobial drugs to the usual ulcer regimen.

Since *H. pylori* is found only in humans, experts now talk about the potential elimination of most ulcers in the United States, if not the world, through antimicrobials and possibly a vaccine.

"No doubt, eradication will happen eventually," said Dr. David Y. Graham, a gastroenterologist and *H. pylori* expert at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Houston who is also chief of digestive diseases at Baylor College of Medicine.

Nevertheless, experts are concerned that antimicrobials may be prescribed improperly, creating drug-resistant *H. pylori* that would spread widely. Already such resistance has appeared on a small scale.

The precise chain of events that leads to stomach ulcers, and possibly cancer, is just one of many mysteries concerning *H. pylori*. Studies have shown that *H. pylori* is common throughout the world and that the prevalence is greater in developing than in developed countries. Almost everywhere, *H. pylori* is more common among people in lower socioeconomic classes. But most perplexing is why so many people are infected with *H. pylori* yet relatively few develop ulcers and stomach cancer.

One theory links *H. pylori* to the bacterium that causes tuberculosis: for unknown reasons,

many people are infected with the tubercle bacillus, but the lifetime risk of developing tuberculosis is about 10 percent.

So-called stomach ulcers appear in two places. Duodenal ulcers, which develop in the first part of the small intestine, are more common than gastric ulcers, which are in the stomach. Virtually all patients with duodenal ulcers have evidence of *H. pylori* infection, and about 80 percent of those with gastric ulcers harbor the organism.

The most convincing evidence for a causal association between ulcers and *H. pylori* infection comes from significant differences in rates of recurrence among ulcer patients who did and did not receive antimicrobials.

Among ulcer patients in whom *H. pylori* is eliminated and who do not take a drug that may cause gastrointestinal bleeding, like ibuprofen, the recurrence rate is less than 5 percent after two years, Dr. Graham said.

For those who received standard therapy without antimicrobials — drugs to block acid production — and in whom *H. pylori* persisted, the recurrence rate is about 75 percent.

Another mystery is why the incidence of stomach cancer has declined so drastically in recent decades. In the United States up to World War II, stomach cancer headed the list of cancer deaths in men and was third (behind cervix and breast) in women. Now it ranks sixth for both men and women.

Studies have found that the prevalence of *H. pylori* has also sharply declined. Among healthy Americans younger than 30 the incidence is about 10 percent, but among those over 60 it approaches 60 percent. Because *H. pylori* is believed to persist in the stomach for a lifetime, the data suggest that infection with *H. pylori* in childhood has declined significantly over recent decades.

Perhaps as a result, ulcer rates, too, have declined in the United States in recent years. Many suspect that the decline in the *H. pylori* infections may be linked to improved sanitation and hygiene.

Another theory has it that the widespread use of refrigerated foods has cut down on salt and other preservatives, which have been suggested to be carcinogens. But until the evidence for *H.*

pylori, no one could point to a possible microbial cause.

There still is uncertainty about how *H. pylori* is transmitted. Because the bacterium can be found in feces, the assumption is that person-to-person transmission is important. But whether *H. pylori* spreads through contamination of food and water, and how often, are not known. Experts are also intensifying efforts to gather stronger evidence that *H. pylori* plays a crucial role in causing stomach cancer.

Three studies have indicated that those infected with *H. pylori* had about four times greater risk of developing stomach cancer. But other studies, which some critics say were not as sound methodologically, did not find that connection.

In other studies, researchers in England and Germany have reported startling evidence in more than 15 patients that a rare form of stomach cancer, a lymphoma known as MALT, virtually disappears after antimicrobial therapy for *H. pylori*. Dr. Graham said his team has had similar results with four patients in Houston.

H. pylori apparently promotes growth of MALT cancer cells indirectly, a team in London headed by Dr. Peter G. Isaacson has reported in *The Lancet*. The bacterium stimulates T cells in the immune system to produce substances called cytokines, particularly one known as IL-2.

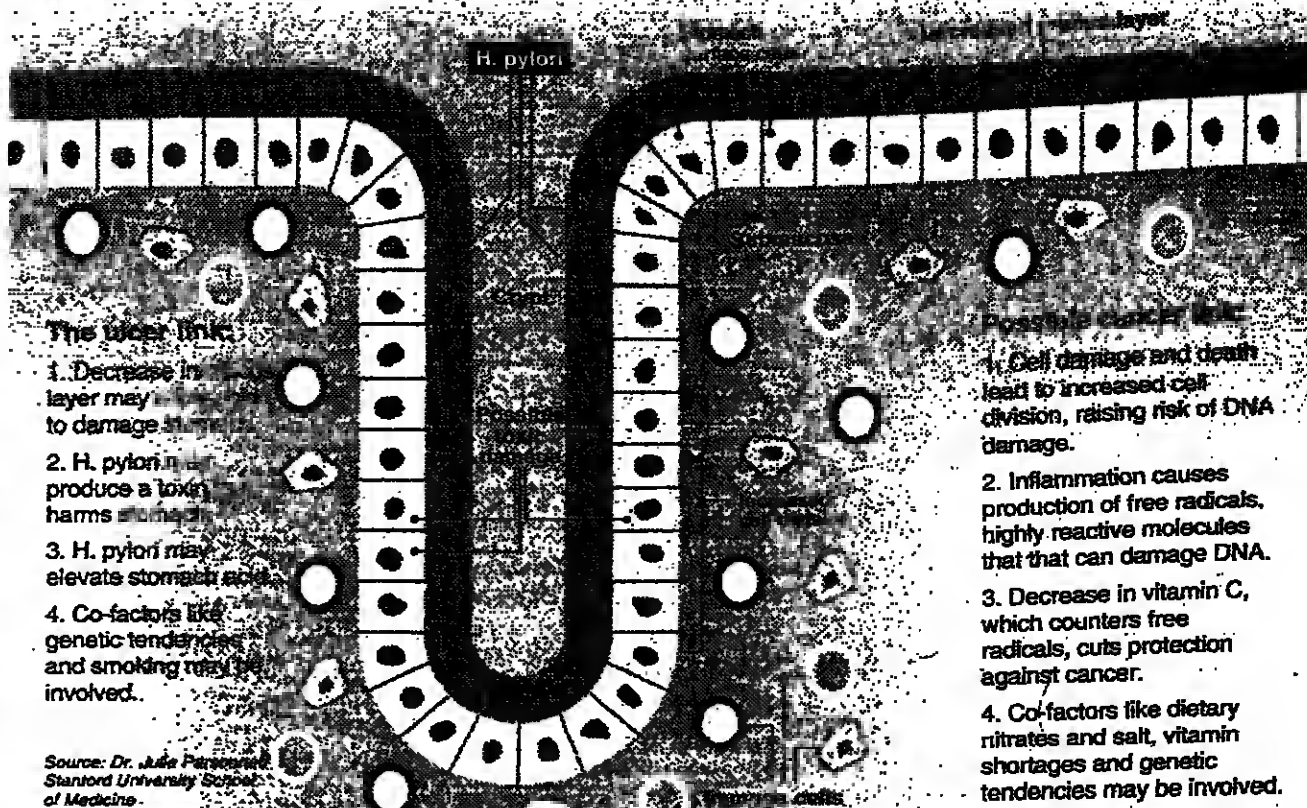
It takes years for stomach cancer to develop. Thus additional research is required to determine how soon an individual would need to take antimicrobial therapy to prevent stomach cancer.

The proportion of stomach cancers related to *H. pylori* is not clear, but it could turn out to be a significant number. At most, *H. pylori* would account for 60 to 80 percent of stomach cancers. Dr. Pentti Sipponen of Jorvi Hospital in Espoo, Finland, told the panel.

If future studies prove a cause-and-effect connection, stomach cancer would be the first malignancy that could be prevented by treating a chronic bacterial infection that is a precursor to the tumor. Scientists have identified liver and bladder cancers that can be avoided if viral (hepatitis B) and parasitic (snail fever) infections are prevented.

Theories of a Rogue Bacterium's Role in Disease

Damage resulting from infection by the corkscrew-shaped microbe *Helicobacter pylori* is emerging as a key link in the mysterious chain of events that produces ulcers. Scientists suspect it also helps cause stomach cancer. *H. pylori* lurks in the mucus layer produced by the cells lining the stomach and its crypts. Underneath is the submucosa, which becomes inflamed by immune cells called in to attack *H. pylori*.



Source: Dr. Julie Parsonnet, Stanford University School of Medicine.

Study Ties Ads to Teen Smoking

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new study has linked a sharp increase in smoking by teenage girls in the late 1960s and early 1970s to soaring sales of widely advertised cigarettes for women.

The study's authors say their findings provide the strongest evidence to date that cigarette advertising, despite industry assertions to the contrary, lures children into starting smoking.

The study, published this week in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, showed that the sales and advertising drive for women's cigarettes in the late 1960s and early 1970s coincided with a major increase in the numbers of teenage girls who took up smoking, at the same time that smoking among boys was on the decline.

The study linked advertising campaigns for Virginia Slims, Silva Thins and Eve cigarettes, all of which were aimed at women, with striking increases in the start of smoking by young girls.

During a six-year period from 1967 to 1973, when sales of women's cigarettes skyrocketed, there was a 110 percent increase in the rate of 12-year-old girls who started smoking, a 55 percent increase among 13-year-olds, a 70 percent increase among 14-year-olds, a 75 percent increase among 15-year-olds, a 55 percent increase among 16-

year-olds and a 35 percent increase among 17-year-old girls.

From the end of World War II to 1967, there had been only a slight increase in the start of smoking by teenage girls, the authors noted. But in 1967, when sales of women's cigarettes took off, the rate of starting to smoke rose sharply among girls younger than 17, peaking in 1973 when sales of such cigarettes reached a record \$16 billion.

After 1973, when sales of women's cigarettes began to drop off, so did the rate of starting to smoke for teenage girls, the study found. During the same six-year period, the study showed, smoking initiation rates among boys from 12 through 17 declined. By 1975, the percentage of boys and girls starting to smoke had evened out.

The new study, which is believed to provide the strongest link yet between tobacco advertising and smoking behavior by teenagers, was based on U.S. health surveys conducted among 102,626 adults who had been regular smokers at some point in their lives.

The study, directed by Dr. John P. Pierce of the University of California San Diego Cancer Center, examined when these adults took up smoking. It also showed that girls who did not go on to college were more likely than college-bound girls to start smoking at the time of the sales peak for women's cigarettes.

The finding runs counter to the tobacco industry's assertion that its marketing is not aimed at children and suggests that industry's

stated intent to discourage smoking by minors has been ineffective at best, according to Nancy I. Kaufman, a nurse who wrote an editorial to the same issue of the journal.

Ms. Kaufman noted that "virtually all smoking initiation occurs by the age of 18" and with the decline in adult smoking, "almost one million new smokers, 3,000 per day, of whom most will be children and adolescents, must be recruited each year to fill the void."

Smoking by teenagers declined by about one-third in the late 1970s but it has remained almost constant in the last decade. Currently, 19 percent of high school seniors smoke and more than a million children under 18 become regular smokers each year, according to the Office of Smoking and Health, a division of the Public Health Service.

Thomas Lavin, a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, the industry's lobby group, said that "peer pressure, not advertising, is what influences smoking rates." He attributed the increase in smoking by young girls in the late 1960s to the women's liberation movement, "the time when pre-burning women were abandoning traditional roles."

■ **Smoke Found in Fetal Hair**
Scientists reported that they have found evidence of cigarette smoke in fetal hair, the first solid proof that even the offspring of non-smoking mothers can be affected by passive cigarette smoke, according to a Reuters report quoting Dr. Gideon Koren of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

Aspirin a Day: Better Than Apple?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Cheap 100-Year-Old Household Drug Found to Fight Heart Attacks, Strokes, Cancer, Etc." sounds like a too-good-to-be-true headline.

But dozens of studies involving more than a million people have hailed such a drug. It is none other than ordinary aspirin, the standby for reducing pain, fever and inflammation.

The findings of recent studies strongly suggest that an aspirin a day — or at least every other day — may be better than an apple at keeping the doctor away.

Aspirin, these studies indicate, can reduce a person's chances of suffering a heart attack or stroke and of developing cancers of the colon and other digestive organs.

It may also improve brain function in people with dementia who have suffered little strokes, ward off or reduce the severity of migraine headaches and help prevent hazardous high blood pressure in pregnant women. Also being studied are aspirin's possible roles in preventing cataracts and averting recurrences of gallstones.

And, in general, these benefits accrue from very low doses of the drug, known chemically as acetylsalicylic acid, derived from a substance in the bark of the willow tree that was used medicinally by the Greek physician Hippocrates in the 5th century B.C.

But aspirin did not officially enter the medical armamentarium until the 1890s, when a chemist who worked for the Bayer Division of a German pharmaceutical company developed it partly out of a desire to relieve his father's painful, crippling arthritis. Hailed as the closest thing to a pain-relieving panacea, aspirin soon

became one of the world's most widely used drugs.

When scientists in the 1960s and 1970s finally unraveled how aspirin works chemically in the body, the drug assumed a whole new life. Aspirin was found to block the production of substances called prostaglandins. Among many other actions, prostaglandins promote the clumping of blood cells called platelets, a crucial step in the formation of blood clots that could precipitate heart attacks and strokes.

In a five-year study of 22,000 middle-aged doctors, those who took one ordinary aspirin tablet every other day suffered 40 percent fewer heart attacks than those given a look-alike dummy medication. A similar placebo-controlled study is now under way in women.

It has already been noted in a six-year study of 90,000 nurses that those who said they took one to six aspirins a week suffered 25 percent fewer heart attacks than nonaspirin users. Aspirin had previously been found to be effective in treating heart attacks; when given within hours of an attack (the sooner the better), it was shown to reduce deaths by 25 percent. And when taken regularly by heart attack patients, it reduced cardiovascular deaths by 23 percent and reduced the risk of a second nonfatal attack as well as nonfatal strokes by nearly 50 percent.

Based on these findings, experts have urged that a supply of aspirin be kept wherever a heart attack victim might not be able to receive immediate medical attention.

The latest excitement surrounds the observation that regular users of aspirin have reduced rates of cancers of the colon, rectum, stomach and esophagus. These cancers combined cause about 81,000 deaths a year in the United States.

Colorectal cancer alone is the United States' second leading cause of cancer deaths and the leading cancer killer among non smokers.

The most telling study to date, conducted by the American Cancer Society, involved more than 660,000 men and women whose health status has been monitored for a decade.

It suggested that as aspirin use rose, the risk of cancer death fell; those who used aspirin 16 or more times a month were about half as likely to die of colon cancer as nonusers.

Looking at all four digestive system cancers together, cancer society researchers found a 40 percent lower death rate among men and women who used aspirin 16 or more times a month for at least one year. And the longer aspirin had been used, the lower the risk, they reported.

Aspirin may also be useful in fighting cancer. It stimulates production of two cancer-fighting components of the immune system: gamma interferon and interleukin-2. Researchers are now studying its effect as an adjunct to conventional treatment.

Despite its long history and popularity, aspirin does have side effects that can become serious in some people. It increases bleeding tendencies and in some people causes bleeding in the stomach, an effect that can often be countered by using enteric-coated aspirin. Preventive aspirin therapy is most often recommended for men over 40 and women over 50 who have one or more major risk factors for heart disease, including smoking, a family history of heart attack before 55, high blood pressure, unfavorable cholesterol levels, obesity or diabetes.

Jane E. Brody

CROSSWORD

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

ACROSS
1 Fight locale
6 Rhyme scheme
10 Fitzgerald specialty
14 Lonesome George
15 Third Vice President
17 Of one of the senses
18 Neck of the woods
19 Linger

20 Hot stuff
23 NASA alternative
24 Sultor
26 Man with a horn
30 Can't stand
32 Hideouts
33 Untrustworthy sort
34 Former nuclear spy
37 Being broadcast
38 The Rumba King

39 Colleague of Scotty and Spock
40 Road material
41 Showed the world
42 Keepers of the flame
43 Obsolete typewriter accessory
45 Memorable shepherd
46 Public fuss
47 "— you!"
48 Congressional caucus
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50 Corn in the Treen
51 Nobel Prize
52 Herbert Hoover, by birth
53 Reckless
54 Herschfield's daughter
55 — garde
56 Letter closing
57 Lincoln in-law
58 Actress Evelyn

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5 Attentive
8 By surprise
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9 — Rabot
10 Pentagon pooh-bah
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11 Hot stuff
12 Sherwood collaborator
13 "Take Train"
21 — to mention
25 Teipan hypan
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27 Superhero's girlfriend
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29 Sports-caster
30 Hot stuff
31 Bit of wampum
32 Beyond question
33 Summer of the screen
36 Zodiacal border
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38 Sample soup
41 Outlawry
42 Apple Computer co-founder
43 Start differently
44 Spelldown
45 Bad news on Wall Street
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46 Give away
50 Miscellany
51 Barnum's soprano
52 Robert Indiana painting
53 On vacation
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55 Some carpenters

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 23

SWAP SHAMS SCAM
AIDA PIXEL TATA
PRESIDENTIAL
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OVER SKID
PETROL TUNS ASP
AXIAL ARNO ALTA
PARLIAMENTARIAN
ALDE TONY SWEET
LTD STUD OPINES
TIER ODES
SADISM SPECTRAL
PLEIN POTENTIAL
OLEG TRANS ELYS
TYPE SENSE ELYS

DOWN
1 Arab nobles
3 Lopsided win
3 Iberian river

IN BRIEF

The Billion-Year-Old Fossil

NEW YORK (NYT) — The traditional view that life began to colonize the land only about 500 million years ago has apparently been refuted by the discovery of fossils of microscopic life thought to be as old as 1.2 billion years.

The discovery of what may be filaments of bacteria, or blue-green algae, was made at two sites in the American Southwest. At both sites, rock that had once been so solid indicated that there had once been "a significant cover of photosynthetic organisms."

The oldest specimens were found northeast of Phoenix, Arizona. The others, dating from 800 million years ago, were found near Death Valley, California.

The prospect of life on land from 1.2 billion to at least 800,000 years ago offers significant possibilities for the evolution of early terrestrial life.

The authors of the report, published in *Science*, were Dr. Robert J. Horodyski, a specialist in microfossils at Tulane University in New Orleans, and Dr. L. Paul Knauth, a geologist at Arizona State University in Tempe.

\$1 Million Offered for Test

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a \$1 million prize for the development of a low-cost, rapid and easy-to-perform test for chlamydia and gonorrhea, which are important contributors to disease.

infertility and infant blindness in many developing countries.

Although both diseases — of which there are an estimated 75 million new cases every year — are easy and inexpensive to treat with antibiotics, they are difficult and expensive to detect, and are often asymptomatic in early stages.

The condition for the prize, which will remain open for five years or until a winner is named, is that the test must be capable of being performed in resource-poor areas with limited power, no refrigeration and limited laboratory equipment.

The test must also be easy to perform. It should not require a pelvic examination, and people should be able to conduct and interpret it with little or no training.

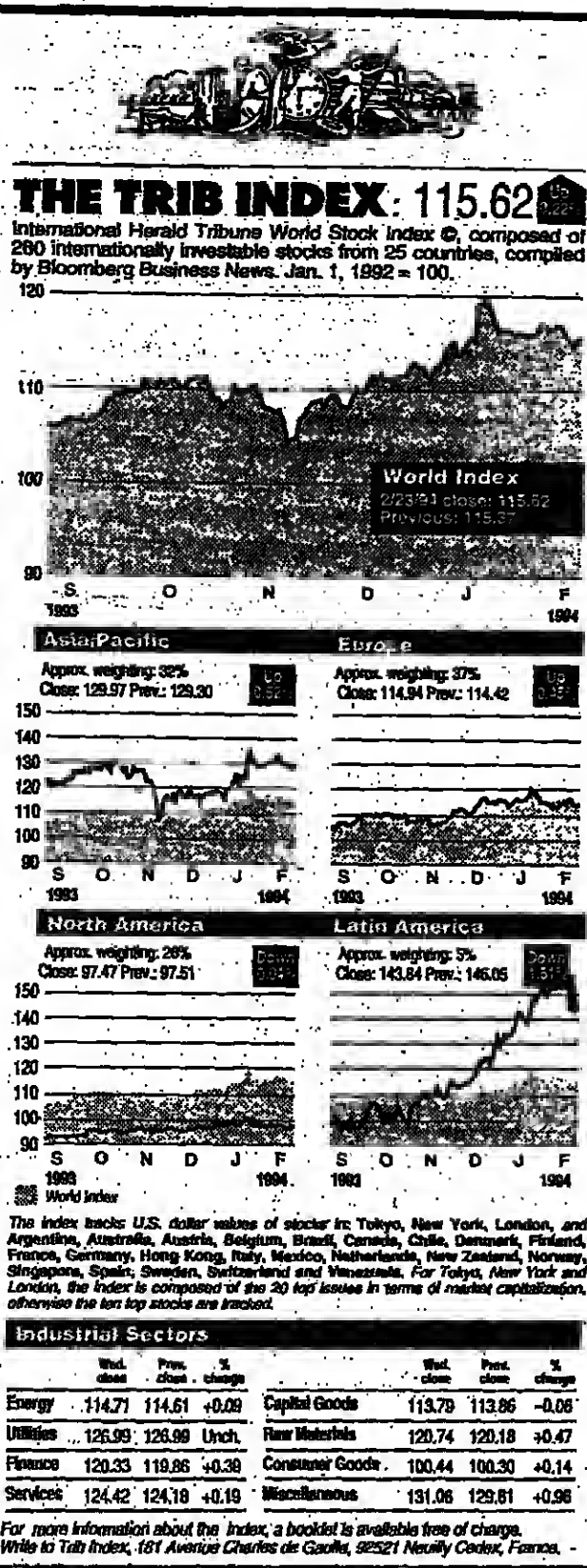
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Austria 011-455-1111	Cuba 53-7-1000	011	011
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Barbados 1-800-339-3111	Czech Republic 420-2-1000	011	011
Belize 501-221-1011	Denmark 45-33-1000	011	011
Bermuda 1-800-339-3111	Ecuador 593-2-1000	011	011
Bolivia 591-2-1000	El Salvador 503-2-1000	011	011
Brazil 55-11-1000	Finland 358-9-1000	011	011
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Cambodia 855-23-1000	Germany 49-30-1000	011	011
Cameroon 237-1-1000	Ghana 233-1-1000	011	011
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	Hong Kong 852-2-1000	011	011
	Hungary 36-1-1000	011	011
	India 91-11-1000	011	011
	Indonesia 62-21-1000	011	011
	Ireland 353-1-1000	011	011
	Israel 972-3-1000	011	011
	Italy 39-6-1000	011	011
	Japan 81-3-1000	011	011
	Korea 82-2-1000	011	011
	Kuwait 965-1-1000	011	011
	Latvia 371-7-1000	011	011
	Lebanon 961-3-1000	011	011
	Madagascar 262-2-1000	011	011
	Malaysia 60-3-1000	011	011
	Mexico 52-5-1000	011	011
	Moldova 376-2-1000	011	011
	Morocco 212-3-1000	011	011
	Netherlands 31-20-1000	011	011
	Netherlands Antilles 599-1-1000	011	011
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	Paraguay 595-2-1000	011	011
	Peru 51-1-1000	011	011
	Philippines 63-2-1000	011	011
	Poland 48-22-1000	011	011
	Portugal 351-21-1000	011	011
	Puerto Rico 1-800-877-8000	011	011
	Romania 40-21-1000	011	011
	Russia 7-495-1000	011	011
	San Marino 378-1-1000	011	011
	Saudi Arabia 966-3-1000	011	011
	Senegal 221-1-1000	011	011
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	Spain 34-91-1000	011	011
	St. Lucia 1-800-877-8000	011	011
	St. Vincent 1-800-877-8000	011	011
	Swaziland 26-1-1000	011	011
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	USA 1-800-877-8000	011	011
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	Vietnam 84-2-1000	011	011
	Yemen 967-2-1000	011	011
	Zimbabwe 263-2-1000	011	011

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, February 24, 1994

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

For This Bold Start-Up, No Chips Off the Block

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SUNNYVALE, California — According to Silicon Valley's conventional wisdom, the computer designers at Micromunity Systems Engineering have it all wrong. Micromunity, a highly secretive, privately held start-up company, is nearly finished with a new chip factory that is expected to match the world's best in its ability to etch the surface of silicon wafers with ultrathin grooves that are less than a hundredth the thickness of a human hair.

Such chips, which the company plans to start shipping late this year, are likely to provide the circuitry for consumer products like video telephones, as well as the most powerful supercomputers. Micromunity would like to be the new Intel Corp., creating the hardware standard for the next generation of computing. And bringing credibility to the venture is Al Matthews, Micromunity's director of technology, who in the early 1980s made his name by designing the chip-making process for Intel's 386 series of chips for personal computers.

Moreover, some of the biggest names in computing and communications are said to be quietly investing in the effort. But on the face of it, Micromunity is making all the wrong moves. It has avoided seeking venture capital, instead gathering funding from private and corporate sources. Further defying the advice of most, the company has set up its sprawling \$50 million chip-making factory right in Sunnyvale.

It is the first new chip plant built by a start-up company in Silicon Valley in five years. Most new chip companies design their products in the Valley and send the blueprints to computer firms in Arizona or Texas or even Asia to be manufactured less expensively. Everybody knows it costs too much to make chips in the Valley. So, with Micromunity displaying such flagrant misjudgment, why is it

See CHIP, Page 13

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	Sw	DK	Nor	Fin
American	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.00	0.63	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
British	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
French	0.13	0.13	1.00	0.13	0.13	1.00	0.13	0.13	0.13
German	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	1.00	0.13	0.13
Italian	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.00	0.13
Japanese	0.007	0.007	0.007	1.00	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	1.00
Swedish	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.00	0.13	0.13
Swiss	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Yen	150.00	150.00	150.00	1.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Other Dollar Values									
Australian	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Canadian	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
European	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Japanese	0.007	0.007	0.007	1.00	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	1.00
Swedish	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Swiss	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Yen	150.00	150.00	150.00	1.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

Privatized U.K. Industry Rebounds

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Not too long ago, the idea would have been laughable: BMW, a name synonymous with German quality and industrial prowess, paying \$1.2 billion to acquire Rover, the struggling carmaker and a name synonymous with British chunkers and industrial decline.

But in the five and a half years since the British government privatized Rover and cut off the billions of dollars in subsidies that had sustained it for more than a decade, the company has completed a remarkable turnaround. Quality, design and efficiency have improved tremendously. Last year it was one of the few European automakers to weather a sales slump profitably.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, which announced last month that it was buying the bulk of Rover Group Ltd. from British Aerospace PLC, said it saw great potential to increase Rover's sales.

The transformation of Rover is just one example of how many companies, from British Airways to British Steel, were put through the crucible of Britain's aggressive privatization program during the 1980s and have emerged stronger and more nimble.

Freed from the embrace of government bureaucracy and cut off from its financial support, many of the country's biggest corporations have remade themselves for a world in which their survival depends not on subsidies but on satisfying customers and shareholders.

They and their employees have suffered considerable upheaval, including mass layoffs. In the process, however, they have helped British industries become more competitive internationally.

The question of how much credit to give the privatization program remains hotly debated here, as is nearly every aspect of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's legacy. But many of the companies involved have continued to expand and strengthen despite a deep recession in Europe and Britain.

Here are some of the most prominent examples:

• When nearly all the world's airlines have been suffering losses, British Airways has

been among the world's most profitable for several years.

• British Telecommunications, long a stodgy, high-cost phone company with poor service, has slashed prices and improved service to stave off intense competition.

• British Steel is the only big steelmaker in Europe that is profitable.

• BAA, which owns and operates international airports in Britain, has more than doubled its profit since privatization in 1987 and is expanding its management services into the United States and Asia.

• NCF, formerly National Freight Consortium, bought Allied Van Lines in the United States as part of an ambitious expansion.

• Cable & Wireless PLC slashed the work force at its headquarters, pushed authority

and responsibility out to its operating units around the world and has seen its profit rise to an estimated \$1.3 billion last year.

• All these companies are now out competing around the world, "Lord Young, who was an early proponent of privatization, said. "It's been incredibly important for Britain."

Not every privatized company has flourished or even survived. Moreover, analysts, economists and executives said it would be wrong to attribute all improvement to privatization. The move away from state ownership, they said, was important only in the context of government policies that had the intention of deregulating industry, creating more competition and removing barriers to foreign trade and investment.

Still, it was privatization that was the most visible and in many ways the most far-reaching change to sweep through British industry starting in the early 1980s.

Privatization has not been uniformly successful. Leyland Bus was privatized in 1987 and sold to Volvo AB of Sweden a year later.

Many firms survived the Thatcher crucible lean and profitable.

In addition to cutting costs, most privatized companies have remade their corporate cultures along less bureaucratic and more entrepreneurial lines.

At British Steel, most of the plant closings and work-force reductions took place before privatization. The move into the private sector, ending the need for consultation with the government on big decisions, let the management move more quickly.

The process has also forced companies to pay far more attention than before to their customers. British Telecom, which had become infamous for its uncaring attitude toward consumers, quickly changed its stripes at the time of privatization.

Responding to widespread complaints that they were not enough pay phones available and that many were not working, the company added 45 percent more of them and increased the proportion of those in working order to 95 percent last year, from 77 percent in the early 1980s.

Faced with competition for the first time from other providers of residential and business phone service, the company reduced rates by 27 percent from 1984 to 1993, according to government figures.

Last year, after \$150 million in losses, Volvo completed the closure of nearly all the company's operations.

Jaguar, the carmaker privatized in 1984 and acquired by Ford Motor Co. five years later, continues to lose money.

"Nationalized companies were insulated from the market," Keith Bradley, director of the Business Performance Group at the London School of Economics, said.

At Rover, employment fell to 42,300 in 1988 from 157,000 in 1980, a drop of 73 percent, as the company was prepared for private ownership. It now stands at 33,000. But quality and efficiency were improving dramatically, largely because of a partnership with Honda Motor Co. of Japan.

Honda, which owns 30 percent of Rover's carmaking operations, was clearly ranked when BMW moved it aside to acquire control. As a result, Honda said this week that it would cut its ties to Rover.

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Japan Struggles to Get HDTV in Focus

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Under pressure from furious executives of Japan's leading electronics companies, a senior Japanese regulator was forced Wednesday into restating support for Tokyo's current approach to developing next-generation television.

On Tuesday he had suggested that Tokyo would dump its technology in favor of one developed in the United States.

The confusing shifts in the government's position deepened the sense of dismay surrounding Japan's expensive effort to build a high-definition television industry, which was once the pride of the

nation's rapid technological progress.

Tokyo has lost its huge lead in HDTV — a type of television that offers crystal-clear pictures — as U.S. industry has developed a technology that appears to leapfrog the Japanese competition.

The Wednesday developments indicated how badly Japan Inc. is floundering as it seeks a way to cope.

Akinashi Egawa, director-general of the broadcasting administration bureau in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, said at a news conference that the ministry would continue to support an analog-based HDTV system, which transmits TV signals in ways similar to conventional TV and radio.

The day before, Mr. Egawa had said almost the opposite, asserting that the government recognized the need to start moving toward a more futuristic digital HDTV system pioneered by U.S. companies, which transmits signals by numeric codes.

He said that because such a system was fast becoming accepted as the standard elsewhere in the world, the ministry would review by this summer whether to continue supporting the analog-based system.

Japan's electronics giants, which had reacted with outrage Tuesday to the prospect of being forced to write off much of their \$3 billion-plus investment in analog-based HDTV, held a news conference on Wednesday at which the heads of

11 top companies appeared to say everything had been put right by Mr. Egawa's second statement.

Tadahiro Sekimoto, chairman of NEC Corp. and the Electronics Industries Association of Japan, triumphantly announced that Mr. Egawa had visited him at 9 A.M. at NEC headquarters to explain the "misunderstandings" that had arisen concerning the ministry's HDTV policies.

The association said that the country's "Hi-Vision" HDTV broadcasts, which were launched by Japan Broadcasting Corp. in 1989, would continue "into the 21st century," Agence-France Presse reported from Tokyo.

■ Broadcasts to Continue

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As Lending Slows, Banks Evolve

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The traditional core business of commercial banks, lending money, may be on the wane, but the institutions are trying to cope by moving into new areas, a report by the Bank for International Settlements said Wednesday.

The Basel-based institution's quarterly analysis of international banking and financial markets developments showed that noninterest income through the underwriting and trading of securities, fund management and the offering of new services involving derivative products.

It said this trend "has been reinforced in recent periods by the volatility of interest rates and exchange rates, which has led to greater demand on the part of the nonbank sector for hedging or investment services."

Indeed, the data suggest that, had it not been for last summer's European currency crisis — which fueled a dramatic \$183 billion increase in interbank lending — net lending might have contracted.

Loans made by banks in the 18 major industrialized countries to the so-called outside area contracted by \$8.2 billion in the third quarter, led by a \$3.4 billion decline in business with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Direct lending to nonbanks in

Sony Set to Sell After Troubles At Box Office

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Sony Corp., stung by a loss of more than \$100 million from Arnold Schwarzenegger's latest epic, is reportedly ready to bail out of its Hollywood investments and has hired an investment banker to sell part or all of its movie studios.

Neither Sony nor the Wall Street firm of Funnell Selz Inc. would comment Wednesday on a detailed report of the Japanese company's troubles in movieland in the current issue of The New Yorker magazine by reporter James B. Stewart.

But entertainment industry analysts said they would not be surprised by the move, since Japan's two major Hollywood investors, Sony and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., have been rumored to be trying to cut their losses.

"It's not in their culture. They don't know how to run it, and they're trying to get out," an official at a major competitor said.

During the takeover boom of the 1980s, Matsushita bought MCA Inc. and its Universal Studio, and Sony bought Columbia and TriStar. The purchases raised concern about a Japanese takeover of American culture, but mostly it has been Hollywood that has taken Japan to the cleaners.

The New Yorker reported that no Japanese representative was present when Columbia approved what turned out to be the Schwarzenegger megaflop, "Last Action Hero." The movie ended up losing about \$126 million.

"At Columbia, the Japanese let the lunatics take over the asylum," said Jessica Reif, an entertainment analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. "And at Universal, they have one man representing them there, but he's in an office across the hall. I don't know what he does."

This would be a good time for the Japanese to get out. The Paramount deal shows that studios can command a very high price, and there are a lot of people out there who want to buy them.

Paramount Communications Inc. recently was sold to Viacom Inc. for \$9.6 billion after an excruciating bidding war with QVC Network Inc., a home shopping network.

Among those interested in the movie studio market could be the broadcast networks, which will again be able to make and syndicate their own television programs in 1996, the cable TV mogul John Malone of Tele-Communications

Inc., and Barry Diller, the ambitious former Fox studio chief who led the losing team in the bidding war against Paramount.

Michael Schulhof has been left virtually in command of Sony's U.S. movie properties as chairman of Sony Corp. of America since its founder, Akio Morita, was disabled by a stroke. Mr. Schulhof said recently that Sony would consider forming partnerships with outside investors or selling stakes in its motion picture investments.

The New Yorker said Mr. Schulhof was asking \$3.4 billion for a 25 percent investment in Sony's motion picture division, which would value it at \$12 billion. Analysts called that a high price for a troubled studio — Sony only has to sell all of Columbia and TriStar for \$3.4 million to recoup its original investment.

Sony bought the company from Coca-Cola Co. in 1989 and then spent hundreds of millions to lure production talent from other studios. Its record has been mixed at best. Sony Music has been hurt by the child-molestation charges against Michael Jackson, with whom it has a \$50 million contract, and the recession in Japan has cut profit at its parent company.

The Sony news does not signal a general retreat by Japanese investors from the trophy properties they amassed in the United States during the 1980s, although many are having to settle for much lower returns than they expected.

Mitsubishi Properties bought Rockefeller Center in Manhattan for about \$200 a square foot at what turned out to be the top of the market. At that price, said Darcy Slocum of Cushman & Wakefield, brokers for the real estate complex, the owners would have to continue to rent out office space at an average of \$40 a square foot to make a 10 percent profit.

Many leases came up for renewal as the New York real estate market collapsed in the recession.

■ Doubt Cited On German Rebound

BERLIN — The German Institute for Economic Research predicted Wednesday that the country's gross domestic product would contract further in the first quarter and said it doubted there would be much of a rebound in 1994.

"It is improbable that the economy will only stagnate during the course of the year," said the institute, known as DIW, rejecting forecasts for flat to modest growth of about 1 percent in 1994.

The Berlin-based institute, known for its pessimistic outlooks, said tax increases and federal budget cuts would lead to a "massive withdrawal effect" in private consumption in the first quarter.

Restrictive monetary policies will also thwart any recovery, DIW said.

"Whether the downturn will be limited to the first quarter is uncertain," it said.

DIW said prolonged weakness was a more likely scenario because wage increases achieved for 1994 were below the inflation rate of nearly 4 percent.

This will lead to an "unavoidable collapse in private consumption" during 1994, the institute said.

"Another main reason there will not be a quick recovery is the restrictive monetary policies in Europe," it said.

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Crédit Lyonnais Strikes Back at Swiss Court

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais took an aggressive step Wednesday at a Swiss court to defend its former chairman in a criminal bankruptcy case.

At the same time, the troubled bank plans to unwind that same executive's costly investment strategy by selling several billion dollars of portfolio holdings in a bid analysts say is aimed at restoring its eroded capital base.

Crédit Lyonnais lawyers filed a petition with the Geneva court investigating the Sasea SA bankruptcy case. AFP-Exel News reported, alleging that Judge Jean-Louis Crochet had shown "personal animosity" toward the bank's former head, Jean-Yves Haberer, and its current managing director, François Gillet.

The investigating judge last week charged Mr. Haberer and Mr. Gillet with "fraudulent" complicity in the October 1992 collapse of Sasea; the company involved in the takeover of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. movie studio.

Crédit Lyonnais also challenged a financial expert in the case, saying he was a partner in "the lawyers' practice which defends Sasea former Chairman Florio Fiorini. Mr. Fiorini is in a Swiss jail on suspicion of fraud in the case."

The bank also asked for the right to bring an independent action for damages, a right previously refused by Judge Crochet.

In Paris, the bank's investment certificates jumped 23 percent, to 783 French francs, on a report in the French daily Le Figaro that Crédit Lyonnais planned to sell off at least 20 billion francs (\$3.4 billion) of its 55 billion-franc investment portfolio over the next two years.

A spokeswoman confirmed that the bank would begin liquidating shares but said that the actual amount "could be more or could be less" than 20 billion francs.

The measure, analysts said, was the first major move by Jean Peyrelevade, who replaced Mr. Haberer in November, to reverse the strategy launched by his predecessor. Mr. Haberer had followed the German model of universal banks, trying to build significant minority stakes in French industrial companies.

"But it has been a costly plan, particularly when the bank has suffered from soured loans to recession-hit businesses and a collapse in the Paris real estate market in which it is heavily involved."

The bank has been losing about 6 percent a year on the portfolio, adding more than 3 billion francs to its operating costs.

Crédit Lyonnais, which lost 1.8 billion francs in 1992, next month is expected to report a 1993 loss of as much as 5 billion francs.

Analysts said they expected the bank would still be saddled with its 20 percent stake in the state-owned steelmaker Usinor-Sacilor SA, which the government induced it to buy in 1991.

Devaluation Shakes Africa

French Action Causes Pain in Ex-Colonies

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

DAKAR, Senegal — A wave of price increases, labor disputes, demonstrations and violence has spread across West Africa in recent weeks, prompted by France's decision to devalue the currency used by tens of millions of people in more than a dozen of its former African colonies.

Nearly a month after the value of the African franc was suddenly cut in half, people are trying to adapt to painful price increases for nearly everything they eat and drink.

Prices for pharmaceutical products have soared. The cost of drugs for malaria, the continent's biggest killer, has nearly doubled in some places.

The suppliers are suffering, too. Serdio Wadaga, an Ivorian pharmacy clerk, said a recent effort to impose price controls on some essential drugs had made things even worse.

Governments are imposing wage freezes and layoffs. Labor unions are retaliating with wildcat strikes that have affected mail delivery, telephones, water and electricity.

Petroleum workers in Port-Gentil, the oil center of Gabon, have called an indefinite general strike until their salaries are at least doubled. In response, the government Tuesday imposed a national "state of alert."

Soldiers ransacked and burned a popular opposition radio station and were patrolling Gabon's capital, Libreville, in armored cars on Tuesday, and hundreds of citizens went into

the streets looting and burning, Reuters reported.

France decided to devalue the currency after years of pressure from international financial institutions and Western countries to end subsidies to its former African colonies that have cost France \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year.

The consequences, however, are expected to reach far beyond the economy.

"The only thing we can be sure of is that there's going to be a lot more turmoil in coming weeks, and I wouldn't be surprised that a few governments are going to topple because of this," a Western banker with long experience in Africa said.

Since 1948, France had guaranteed an exchange rate of one French franc to 50 African francs, making the latter one of Africa's few readily convertible currencies.

But the African franc's value was slashed in mid-January to 100 to the franc, sending shock waves through Senegal, Comoros, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Chad, Benin, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Niger, Togo, Cameroon and Mali.

Ultimately, the most significant change may be what many analysts see as the end to the exceptionally cozy, complex and sometimes contradictory relationship that the nations once known as French Africa have maintained with their former colonial ruler.

Overall, manufacturing in

these West African countries is minuscule, although many have a strong agricultural base. Their main exports face tough competition from South American and Asian products.

Bananas from the Dominican Republic, for example, arrive in Europe at nearly half the cost of those from the Ivory Coast, despite the longer trip.

France's enduring ties with the African continent can also be seen in the number of French people living in the former colonies — about twice as many as there were at the time of independence.

They generally live well, while back in France, the unemployment rate is almost 12 percent. Their numbers are shrinking, however, and are expected to diminish further.

As always, there is another side to the story.

Until recent years, because of the discipline imposed on their governments by France, the franc zone generally benefited from lower inflation and steadier growth than the rest of Africa.

The arrangement also allowed rich Africans and some senior civil servants to afford luxuries. But those a bit further down the economic scale have not fared well. Most franc-zone countries are among the world's poorest nations.

France's enduring influence in Africa also has virtually guaranteed it a dozen or so sympathetic partners in the United Nations, helping to justify its permanent seat on the Security Council.

U.S. Tiff With Japan Has Europe On Edge

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European officials are becoming worried that the trade dispute between the United States and Japan could chill the climate for global commerce only months after the successful end of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks.

The United States has been rebuffed in recent days in its efforts to enlist European support to pry open Japan's markets, meaning it might impose tough sanctions on its own — a slap at the spirit of the recently concluded talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Having this major conflict right after that soured the atmosphere a little bit, one senior Uruguay Round negotiator said Wednesday.

The United States already has begun drawing up a list of sanctions over Motorola Inc.'s failure to gain a significant share of Japan's market for cellular telephones.

But the threat of wider retaliation loomed after Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat who heads the Senate Finance Committee's trade panel, introduced legislation Tuesday to revive the so-called Super 301 trade law, which sets a timetable for sanctions on countries that do not open their markets to American goods.

Other countries have long resented Super 301 as a symbol of America's inclination to bypass world trading rules and use its economic clout to wrest advantages. For many countries, especially in Europe, the main achievement of the Uruguay Round was its provision doing away with unilateral trade sanctions by establishing a powerful World Trade Organization to settle disputes.

"We would deplore" the revival of Super 301 as a symbol of America's inclination to bypass world trading rules and use its economic clout to wrest advantages. For many countries, especially in Europe, the main achievement of the Uruguay Round was its provision doing away with unilateral trade sanctions by establishing a powerful World Trade Organization to settle disputes.

EU officials say U.S. demands for numerical targets on trade with Japan set a dangerous precedent because they would benefit only American companies.

They say the United States risks a backlash from its trading partners if it revives the measure before the global agreement is signed in Marrakech, Morocco, on April 15.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	2500	2400
2300	2400	2300
2200	2300	2200
2100	2200	2100
2000	2100	2000
1900	2000	1900
1800	1900	1800
1700	1800	1700
1600	1700	1600
1500	1600	1500
1400	1500	1400
1300	1400	1300
1200	1300	1200
1100	1200	1100
1000	1100	1000
900	1000	900
800	900	800
700	800	700
600	700	600
500	600	500
400	500	400
300	400	300
200	300	200
100	200	100
0	100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- SMH Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie SA, the watchmaker whose line includes Swatch, earned 440 million Swiss francs (\$303 million) in 1993, up from 413 million francs in 1992.
- Italy's industrial output fell 2.8 percent in 1993 from 1992, but small signs of recovery appeared in the fourth quarter, when output was 0.2 percent above the same period in 1992.
- Hoogovens NV said its entire stake in Hoogovens Industrial Supplies to three Dutch investment companies as part of its strategy to return to its core metals manufacturing business.
- Commercial Union PLC, one of Britain's top five insurance companies, said higher prices and lower costs lifted 1993 pretax earnings to £218 million (\$323 million) from £21 million in 1992.
- Jyske Bank AS, the fourth-largest bank in Denmark, said it earned 429 million kroner (\$63 million) in 1993, reversing from a loss of 919 million kroner in 1992, its most favorable result since 1985.
- Dyno Industrier AS, the Norwegian chemicals and explosives firm, earned 307 million kroner (\$41 million) in 1993, nearly double its 1992 earnings of 161 million kroner, on the strength of its chemical division.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ASIAN CAPITAL HOLDINGS FUND

20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B-13 100

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of ASIAN CAPITAL HOLDINGS FUND will be held at the registered office of the company on March 14th, 1994 at 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Auditor.
- Approval of the financial statements for the year ending on December 31st, 1993.
- Ratification of the resignation as Director of the Hon. Jeremy Staines to replace Mr. Richard Lantini who has resigned.
- Discharge of the ongoing Directors and the Auditor from their duties for the year ending on November 31st, 1993.
- Appointment of the Agents of the company:
 - Resolution of the Director, except Mr. Richard Lantini who has resigned;
 - Resolution of the Auditor;
 - Any other business.

Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will require no quorum and the resolutions will be passed by a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the Company,

BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG
Société Anonyme
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

NatWest Rides Surge In Earnings

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, Britain's second-biggest bank, said its pretax profit surged 169 percent in 1993 as a revival in the British economy cut its problem loans.

Profit before taxes climbed to £989 million (\$1.5 billion) from £267 million a year earlier as bad debt provisions fell 30 percent, to £126 million.

"The main reason for the increase in profits was the substantial reduction in bad and doubtful debts," said NatWest Chairman Lord Alexander.

NatWest raised its 1993 net dividend 6 percent, to 18.5 pence a share, in line with analysts' expectations.

"I believe we have begun a period of solid progress which will enable us to achieve steady real growth in dividends," Lord Alexander said. "The U.K. economy is undoubtedly improving, and we expect the level of bad debts to come down further."

With the bank earning a margin of just 3.7 percent on the loans it is making, some investors are concerned about NatWest's operating income, saying that British reluctance to borrow after the longest recession since the 1930s is putting a crimp on the bank's income.

Cut Costs and Look Abroad, EU Tells Carmakers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Union's car industry, which lost 70,000 manufacturing jobs in 1993, should cut costs, increase its presence overseas and build "cleaner" products, the European Commission said Wednesday.

"The European automobile industry isn't unable to compete in principle," Industry Commissioner Martin Bangemann said at a news conference. "It has a few weaknesses, but once these have been cleared up, it has a very bright future."

The Union will help by continuing its efforts to create a single market and providing money for research, vocational training and investments, the commission said in a report.

Mr. Bangemann said the commission expected zero growth in demand in Europe in 1994, a forecast that would be used in negotiations with Japan on its car exports to Europe this year. The two sides are to meet Thursday in Tokyo.

On Japanese access to the EU market, the commission said compromises had been reached on meeting market forecasts under the EC-Japanese accord had been reached.

The revised export level for 1993 of 980,000 Japanese cars was exactly met, and this was down 18.4 percent from the year before, the report said. Japan's automotive trade surplus with the Union is 10 billion European currency units (\$8.9 billion), it said.

The 15.9 percent decline in the 1993 European

Union market for cars and light commercial vehicles was the largest annual drop ever recorded, the report said.

The industry is likely to lose 40,000 manufacturing jobs in 1994, leaving total manufacturing employment at 900,000, it said.

Sales are expected to rise to more than 15 million units by the end of 1999, from 11.7 million in 1993. But the industry needs to restructure to be more competitive, especially before the Union opens its market completely to Japanese cars at the end of 1999, the report said.

The report urged manufacturers to establish a stronger manufacturing presence in growing markets such as Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia.

SKF Narrowed Loss in 1993

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — SKF AB, the Swedish ball-bearing maker, reported Wednesday that its 1993 loss narrowed to 669 million kronor (\$84 million), citing cost-cutting and an improvement in its markets.

The 1993 result after net financial items compared with a loss of 1.7 billion kronor in the year-earlier period. The improvement was "mainly due to the cost-cutting program and higher productivity in the group," an SKF spokesman said.

"We also saw an improvement in all our markets during the fourth quarter," the spokesman, Ake Svanberg, said.

SKF said it expected sales to

continue to improve and predicted a return to profit in 1994.

It also took a 250 million kronor one-time charge against 1993 profits for restructuring costs and said it would not pay an annual dividend for the second year in a row.

In 1992, SKF took a charge of 1.1 billion kronor against fourth-quarter results, bringing the loss for the period to 1.4 billion kronor.

Sales of fixed assets gave a fourth-quarter, one-time gain last year of 160 million kronor.

Sales in 1993 rose to 29.2 billion kronor from 26.6 billion the year before, but adjusted for the sale of its CTT Tools group and the krona's depreciation, sales decreased 4 percent, SKF said.

Shipbuilder Denies Any Cash Shortage

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The management of the German shipbuilder Bremer Vulkan Verbund AG, denying press reports that it was short of cash and had misused state aid, said Wednesday that its finances were sound and that it would resume paying a dividend in 1995.

Board members held a press conference to denounce accusations of financial mismanagement, concealed state holdings in the company and a capital shortage.

The monthly Manager Magazin said in its March issue that the company had misused state aid intended for shipyards in the former East Germany and that the group's East German yards had been forced to pay service fees to West German units.

Friedrich Henemann, the chairman, said government subsidies had not been misused and that

transfer payments in the Bremer Vulkan group to its subsidiaries had been checked regularly by independent monitors.

In a separate report, the weekly Wirtschaftswoche said last week that the company's diversification strategy had led to a capital crunch.

"These accusations go far beyond what we would call acceptable," Mr. Henemann said. "We were particularly hurt by the financing allegations." He said the company was on a solid financial footing and added that 25 percent of the balance-sheet total and all its fixed-asset investment was covered by equity capital, which he put at 732 million Deutsche marks (\$423 million). The group has more liquidity than short-term debt, he said.

While conceding that he could not rule out a loss of nearly 100 million DM for 1993, Mr. Henemann offered an upbeat outlook for 1995.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

Tender for the Execution of the Infrastructure Works in the Beirut Central District

The Government of Lebanon, represented by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (C.D.R.), invites suitably qualified Lebanese infrastructure and civil engineering Contractors to tender for the Reconstruction of the Infrastructure Works in Beirut Central District (BCD).

- Works will include the following main elements:
 - A Ring Road around the BCD area with an approximate length of 3.6 km and of various widths, including interchanges, bridges, underpasses and tunnels.
 - Primary roads in the BCD area with an approximate length of 8.4 km and width varying between 15 m and 40 m.
 - Secondary roads in the BCD area with an approximate length of 10.5 km and width varying between 7 m and 27 m.
 - Tertiary roads in the BCD area with an approximate length of 6.2 km and width varying between 8 m and 10 m.
 - Road furniture such as sidewalks, kerbs, traffic lights, etc.
 - General public lighting for streets, interchanges, bridges, underpasses and tunnels.
 - Sewerage network, including around 28 km of sewer pipes with service connections, manholes, and a sewage pumping station.
 - Stormwater drainage network including around 26 km of stormwater pipes and culverts with gutters, manholes and outfalls.
 - Landscaping and irrigation network for roads including around 38 km of irrigation mains manifolds and laterals, wells, a ground reservoir and a pumping station.
 - Water supply network including around 30 km of water mains with fittings, valves, fire hydrants and control devices.
 - Electric power distribution works including cable support system within culverts, as well as duct banks and manholes for the 20kV cables.
 - Tunnel lighting system complete including lighting fixtures, transformer sub-stations, stand-by generators, CCTV, etc.
 - Civil works including primary and secondary ducts, manholes and handholes for Telecommunications Network (Outside Plant).

Are invited to tender, Lebanese Contractors working in Lebanon or outside Lebanon who have executed in the last twenty years similar works for government agencies or public or private organizations for a total amount of one hundred and fifty (150) Million U.S. Dollars at dollar actual rates at the times of execution, of which at least one similar project has amounted to fifty (50) Million U.S. Dollars.

Lebanese Contractors who do not meet the requirements stipulated above and who wish to participate in this tender must establish a joint venture with an International Contractor who must meet the conditions stated above provided that the Lebanese Contractor has executed similar work during the last 20 years amounting to 30 Million U.S. Dollars, one project of which amounted to 10 Million U.S. Dollars.

Tenders must be submitted inside two separate sealed envelopes:

The first envelope shall contain the completed qualification documents contained in the Tender Documents for this purpose and any other supporting documents proving the technical and financial ability and experience of the Contractor. The second envelope shall contain the commercial proposal.

The Tender Committee shall first open the first envelope and establish the ability and experience of the Contractors. The Committee shall retain only those Contractors who qualify to execute the Project and shall return the Tender Documents to those Contractors who do not qualify.

The Tender Committee shall then open the second envelope of only those Contractors who have qualified publicly at a date and time to be announced in due time.

Contractors who wish to participate in this Tender are invited to collect the relevant Tender Documents against a sum of U.S. Dollars Ten Thousand (\$10,000) at the offices of C.D.R. as of Monday February 28, 1994 at the following address:

The Council for Development and Reconstruction
Tallet Al-Saray, Beirut Lebanon

Tenders are to be submitted at the above address not later than 12:00 hours noon Beirut local time at the offices of C.D.R. on Friday May 13, 1994.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

Prequalification of Consortia for the Finance, Design, Build, Operate and Transfer of a Conference Center and Luxury Hotel Complex in Beirut

The Lebanese Government wishes to build a center for conventions, exhibitions as well as Arab and International conferences, as part of its plan to reinforce the role of Beirut as a center for culture, finance, tourism and trade.

The Government of Lebanon, represented by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (C.D.R.) invites applications from suitably qualified Lebanese, Arab or International institutions wishing to undertake this vital project to prequalify to participate in a competition to design, execute, finance and operate a conference center with a luxury five star 500 to 1,000 room hotel including luxury and ordinary suites, a commercial center in addition to a marina with all its facilities on plot No. 705 in Ain Al Mraissi, Beirut.

Those wishing to prequalify should form consortia which will include a financier, an international hotel operator, an international qualified consulting firm with a wide experience in designing first class luxury hotels provided he collaborates with a Lebanese consulting office.

The project will be erected on land owned by the Lebanese Government with a total area of 66,000m². The main functions of the project will occupy a built up area of 260,000 m² approximately, distributed as follows:

Conference halls, lecture halls and theatres	43,000 m ²
Hotel	167,000 m ²
Commercial centers	35,000 m ²
Cultural and entertainment centers	15,000 m ²
Car parks as needed	

Total built up area excluding car parks 260,000 m²

The project is to be designed and executed in accordance with a time schedule within a period not exceeding 36 months. The successful consortium will have to operate the project for a period of time then hand it over in excellent condition to the State of Lebanon.

Prequalification must be in accordance with the prequalification document available at C.D.R. against the sum of U.S.\$ 5,000 (five thousand American dollars) in the form of a banker's certified cheque in the name of the Council for Development and Reconstruction.

Those wishing to participate in the competition are invited to receive the prequalification document starting Monday February 28, 1994 and return them with all supporting material before twelve o'clock noon, Beirut local time on Thursday April 28, 1994 at the following address:

Council for Development and Reconstruction
Tallet Al-Saray
Beirut Lebanon

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ^{S/S} 100% High Low Latest Chg

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Albania	Tirana	11,467	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	
Algeria	Algiers	238,147	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	
Angola	Luanda	483,610	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,600,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	5,200,000	5,400,000	5,600,000	5,800,000	6,000,000	6,200,000	6,400,000	6,600,000	
Argentina	Buenos Aires	2,780,400	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000	40,000,000	41,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	
Armenia	Yerevan	29,743	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,600,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	5,200,000	5,400,000	5,600,000	5,800,000	6,000,000	6,200,000	6,400,000	6,600,000	6,800,000	7,000,000	7,200,000	7,400,000	7,600,000	
Australia	Canberra	7,741,229	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	
Austria	Vienna	83,858	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,500,000
Azerbaijan	Baku	86,600	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000
Bahamas	Nassau	13,933	250,000	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	310,000	320,000	330,000	340,000	350,000	360,000	370,000	380,000	390,000	400,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	440,000	450,000	460,000	470,000	480,000	490,000	500,000	510,000	520,000	530,000	
Bahrain	Manama	780	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	3,900,000
Bangladesh	Dhaka	147,570	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	
Barbados	Bridgetown	166	250,000	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	310,000	320,000	330,000	340,000	350,000	360,000	370,000	380,000	390,000	400,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	440,000	450,000	460,000	470,000	480,000	490,000	500,000	510,000	520,000	530,000	
Belarus	Minsk	203,610	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,500,000	23,000,000	23,500,000
Belgium	Brussels	30,528	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,500,000	23,000,000	23,500,000	24,000,000	24,500,000
Belize	Belize City	22,967	350,000	360,000	370,000	380,000	390,000	400,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	440,000	450,000	460,000	470,000	480,000	490,000	500,000	510,000	520,000	530,000	540,000	550,000	560,000	570,000	580,000	590,000	600,000	610,000	620,000	630,000	
Benin	Cotonou	112,634	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	
Bhutan	Thimphu	38,394	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,600,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	5,200,000	5,400,000	5,600,000	5,800,000	6,000,000	6,200,000	6,400,000	6,600,000	6,800,000	7,000,000	7,200,000	7,400,000	7,600,000	
Bolivia	Sucre	1,098,581	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,500,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	51,129	3,500,000	3,700,000	3,900,000	4,100,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,900,000	5,100,000	5,300,000	5,500,000	5,700,000	5,900,000	6,100,000	6,300,000	6,500,000	6,700,000	6,900,000	7,100,000	7,300,000	7,500,000	7,700,000	7,900,000	8,100,000	8,300,000	8,500,000	8,700,000	8,900,000	9,100,000	9,300,000
Botswana	Gaborone	22,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	3,900,000	4,000,000	4,100,000	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,400,000
Brazil	Brasilia	8,511,763	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	300,000,000	310,000,000	320,000,000	330,000,000	340,000,000	350,000,000	360,000,000	370,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000	400,000,000	410,000,000	420,000,000	430,000,000	440,000,000
Bulgaria	Sofia	110,910	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,500,000
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	274,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000
Burundi	Gitega	27,834	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000	14,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000	18,000,000	18,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000	21,500,000
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	183,912	12,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000	40,000,000	41,000,000
Cameroon	Yaounde	277,067	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000	40,000,000	41,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	44,000,000
Canada	Ottawa	9,984,670	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	33,000,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	37,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000	40,000,000	41,000,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	44,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000	47,000,000	48,000,000	49,000,000	50,000,000	51,000,000	52,000,000	53,000,000	54,000,000	55,000,000	56,000,000	57,000,000	58,000,000	
Chad	Ndjamena	1,284,000	7,000,000																													

Actor		77	78	79	80	81
1	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
2	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
3	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
4	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
5	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
6	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
7	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
8	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
9	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
10	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
11	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
12	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
13	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
14	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
15	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
16	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
17	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
18	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
19	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
20	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
21	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
22	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
23	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
24	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
25	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
26	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
27	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
28	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
29	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
30	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
31	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
32	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
33	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
34	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
35	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
36	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
37	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
38	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
39	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
40	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
41	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
42	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
43	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
44	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
45	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
46	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
47	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
48	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
49	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
50	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
51	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
52	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
53	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
54	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
55	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
56	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
57	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
58	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
59	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
60	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
61	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
62	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
63	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
64	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
65	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
66	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
67	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
68	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
69	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
70	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
71	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
72	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
73	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
74	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
75	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
76	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
77	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
78	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
79	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
80	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
81	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
82	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
83	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
84	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
85	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
86	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
87	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
88	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
89	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
90	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
91	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
92	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
93	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
94	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
95	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
96	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
97	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
98	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
99	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
100	1999	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48

[illegible]

	140	25	24	312	194	187	186
1. 1940年12月1日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
2. 1940年12月15日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
3. 1940年12月30日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
4. 1941年1月14日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
5. 1941年1月28日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
6. 1941年2月11日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
7. 1941年2月25日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
8. 1941年3月11日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
9. 1941年3月25日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
10. 1941年4月8日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
11. 1941年4月22日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
12. 1941年5月6日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
13. 1941年5月20日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
14. 1941年6月3日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
15. 1941年6月17日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
16. 1941年6月30日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
17. 1941年7月14日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
18. 1941年7月28日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
19. 1941年8月11日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
20. 1941年8月25日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
21. 1941年9月8日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
22. 1941年9月22日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
23. 1941年10月6日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
24. 1941年10月20日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
25. 1941年11月3日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
26. 1941年11月17日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
27. 1941年12月1日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
28. 1941年12月15日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
29. 1941年12月29日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
30. 1942年1月12日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
31. 1942年1月26日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
32. 1942年2月9日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
33. 1942年2月23日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
34. 1942年3月7日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
35. 1942年3月21日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
36. 1942年4月4日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
37. 1942年4月18日	1.40	25.00	24.00	312.00	194.00	187.00	186.00
38. 1942年5月2日	1.40	25.00	24.00	31			

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	电话	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	教师	北京路123号	1234	
李秀英	女	38	江苏	医生	文化路456号	5678	
张国强	男	52	河南	工人	工业路789号	9012	
刘小红	女	28	四川	学生	学府路321号	3456	
陈为民	男	60	浙江	退休	公园路654号	7890	
赵大刚	男	35	湖北	干部	政府路987号	1011	
孙丽娟	女	42	广东	护士	医院路210号	2345	
周志远	男	55	安徽	农民	农村路543号	6789	
吴小芳	女	30	湖南	售货员	商场路876号	9876	
郑长林	男	48	江西	工程师	技术路109号	1122	
冯雅静	女	25	广西	文员	办公室路321号	3456	
马建军	男	50	福建	司机	交通路654号	7890	
徐美玲	女	33	山西	会计	财务路987号	1011	
高伟明	男	40	陕西	记者	报社路210号	2345	
梁小华	女	27	甘肃	设计师	创意路543号	6789	
周志刚	男	58	宁夏	教授	大学路876号	9876	
吴娟娟	女	36	青海	律师	法律路109号	1122	
郑国强	男	43	内蒙古	商人	商业路321号	3456	
冯丽霞	女	29	新疆	歌手	音乐路654号	7890	
马长林	男	51	吉林	作家	文学路987号	1011	
徐小芳	女	31	黑龙江	画家	艺术路210号	2345	
高伟明	男	46	辽宁	科学家	科研路543号	6789	
梁小华	女	26	河北	舞蹈家	舞蹈路876号	9876	
周志刚	男	54	山东	哲学家	哲学路109号	1122	
吴娟娟	女	34	河南	历史学家	历史路321号	3456	
郑国强	男	41	湖北	生物学家	生物路654号	7890	
冯丽霞	女	28	湖南	化学家	化学路987号	1011	
马长林	男	49	广东	物理学家	物理路210号	2345	
徐小芳	女	32	广西	天文学家	天文路543号	6789	
高伟明	男	53	福建	地质学家	地质路876号	9876	
梁小华	女	29	江西	气象学家	气象路109号	1122	
周志刚	男	56	浙江	海洋学家	海洋路321号	3456	
吴娟娟	女	35	安徽	环境学家	环境路654号	7890	
郑国强	男	44	江苏	农业学家	农业路987号	1011	
冯丽霞	女	30	山东	林业学家	林业路210号	2345	
马长林	男	52	河南	畜牧业学家	畜牧路543号	6789	
徐小芳	女	33	湖北	渔业学家	渔业路876号	9876	
高伟明	男	50	湖南	狩猎学家	狩猎路109号	1122	
梁小华	女	27	广东	驯养学家	驯养路321号	3456	
周志刚	男	57	广西	保护学家	保护路654号	7890	
吴娟娟	女	37	福建	研究学家	研究路987号	1011	
郑国强	男	45	江西	应用学家	应用路210号	2345	
冯丽霞	女	31	浙江	实验学家	实验路543号	6789	
马长林	男	54	安徽	理论学家	理论路876号	9876	
徐小芳	女	34	江苏	计算学家	计算路109号	1122	
高伟明	男	51	山东	网络学家	网络路321号	3456	
梁小华	女	28	河南	信息安全学家	信息安全路654号	7890	
周志刚	男	59	湖北	人工智能学家	人工智能路987号	1011	
吴娟娟	女	39	湖南	机器人学家	机器人路210号	2345	
郑国强	男	47	广东	虚拟现实学家	虚拟现实路543号	6789	
冯丽霞	女	32	广西	增强现实学家	增强现实路876号	9876	
马长林	男	55	福建	混合现实学家	混合现实路109号	1122	
徐小芳	女	35	江西	元宇宙学家	元宇宙路321号	3456	
高伟明	男	53	浙江	区块链学家	区块链路654号	7890	
梁小华	女	30	安徽	数字货币学家	数字货币路987号	1011	
周志刚	男	58	江苏				

日期	姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
1942.12.1	王德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.2	李德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.3	张德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.4	赵德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.5	刘德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.6	孙德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.7	周德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.8	吴德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.9	郑德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.10	冯德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.11	陈德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.12	林德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.13	黄德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.14	周德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.15	吴德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.16	郑德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.17	冯德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.18	陈德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.19	林德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.20	黄德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.21	周德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.22	吴德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.23	郑德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.24	冯德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.25	陈德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.26	林德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.27	黄德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.28	周德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.29	吴德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	
1942.12.30	郑德胜	男	35	山东	农民	山东烟台	

1	10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118	127	136	145	154	163	172	181	190	199	208	217	226	235	244	253	262	271	280	289	298	307	316	325	334	343	352	361	370	379	388	397	406	415	424	433	442	451	460	469	478	487	496	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	568	577	586	595	604	613	622	631	640	649	658	667	676	685	694	703	712	721	730	739	748	757	766	775	784	793	802	811	820	829	838	847	856	865	874	883	892	901	910	919	928	937	946	955	964	973	982	991	1000
1	10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118	127	136	145	154	163	172	181	190	199	208	217	226	235	244	253	262	271	280	289	298	307	316	325	334	343	352	361	370	379	388	397	406	415	424	433	442	451	460	469	478	487	496	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	568	577	586	595	604	613	622	631	640	649	658	667	676	685	694	703	712	721	730	739	748	757	766	775	784	793	802	811	820	829	838	847	856	865	874	883	892	901	910	919	928	937	946	955	964	973	982	991	1000

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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Week	High	Low	Latest
1929-1930	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1930-1931	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1931-1932	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1932-1933	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1933-1934	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1934-1935	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1935-1936	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1936-1937	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937-1938	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1938-1939	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1939-1940	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1940-1941	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1941-1942	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1942-1943	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1943-1944	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1944-1945	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1945-1946	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1946-1947	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1947-1948	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1948-1949	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1949-1950	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1950-1951	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1951-1952	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1952-1953	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1953-1954	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1954-1955	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1955-1956	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1956-1957	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1957-1958	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1958-1959	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1959-1960	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1960-1961	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1961-1962	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1962-1963	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1963-1964	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1964-1965	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1965-1966	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1966-1967	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1967-1968	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1968-1969	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	100		

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2
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1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198</
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一、**總論**
 二、**分論**
 三、**附錄**
 四、**索引**
 五、**跋**
 六、**後記**
 七、**再版說明**
 八、**出版說明**
 九、**前言**
 十、**目錄**
 十一、**第一章**
 十二、**第二章**
 十三、**第三章**
 十四、**第四章**
 十五、**第五章**
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The image shows a document page with a large, dense, and mostly illegible block of text. The text appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly names or addresses, arranged in columns. The document is aged and has some visible wear and tear.

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Ringgit Undaunted By New Bank Rules

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — New central bank measures designed to thwart currency speculation failed to dampen the ringgit's rise against the dollar Wednesday.

Just a day after Bank Negara banned currency swaps that were not trade-related and said it sought greater vigilance in the fight against currency speculation, the dollar fell further against the Malaysian currency, to 2.7260 ringgit from 2.7260 ringgit Tuesday.

Previous measures making it more difficult for foreigners to hold the ringgit, which is the intent of the swaps ban, had weakened the currency.

Some analysts said Wednesday's ringgit rally may have been caused by short-covering by traders who sold the currency Tuesday in anticipation of stiffer anti-speculative restrictions.

Another possibility is that investors were buying the ringgit to buy Malaysian stocks, analysts said. The ringgit's recent fall has made stocks cheaper for overseas investors. Stocks also offer an indirect means to skirt Bank Negara's regulations and bet on the currency.

The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange's composite index rose 3 percent Wednesday, offering evidence that some foreigners were shifting ringgit into stocks.

"As an educated guess, I would say some of that money is finding its way into the market," said Paul Storey, research manager at Shaiyuan Securities. "One can certainly say there is increased foreign interest."

Bank Negara began to make it difficult for foreigners to keep money in Malaysia in early January, shortly after it drove down the

value of its currency to dress up the value of its foreign reserves near year-end.

The weak ringgit caught the attention of speculators, who poured money into Malaysia expecting its currency to rebound. The inflow of funds alarmed the central bank, which feared the money supply was growing too quickly and could touch off higher inflation.

The first strike against offshore funds came on Jan. 3, when Bank Negara raised the statutory reserve requirement for banks and finance companies, forcing them to tie up foreign funds in reserves.

The central bank also banned the sale of short-term instruments — those maturing in one year or less — to nonresidents.

A week later it ruled that all foreign funds would be included in the liability bases of banks, which further raised the reserve amounts that financial institutions had to deposit with the central bank.

Last week, the central bank issued a ruling after banking hours that forced banks to charge negative interest on ringgit funds held by foreign institutions in local currency accounts.

At a meeting Tuesday, Bank Negara urged commercial bankers not to sell long-term monetary instruments to foreigners, executives familiar with the discussion at the meeting said. Bank Negara also asked the banks to stop advising foreigners how to get around its rules.

Dealers said they expected currency volatility to continue through Tuesday, when the last batch of short-term instruments allowed to be sold to foreign investors matures.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

In Japan, Mobile Phones for Less

AFP-Exet News

TOKYO — Deregulation of Japan's mobile telephone market, due April 1, is expected to spark a round of competition among local cellular telephone companies, with carriers under government pressure to expand their use of Motorola Inc. technology.

The changes, which will allow the purchase of mobile phones previously available only for rent, will begin making the devices more accessible to individuals, who have been slow to embrace them, analysts said.

"One of reasons the cellular telephone market had such low penetration compared with overseas markets was a big price difference between cellular and regular telephones," Toshiba Sato, an analyst at UBS Securities, said. With deregulation and the resulting sharp decline in user fees for mobile telephones, "that gap will narrow," he said.

Mr. Sato said the removal of the rental fee would immediately cut user costs for mobile phones by about one-third, and other fees are expected to follow quickly as competition heats up.

It is still far from clear to analysts exactly who will be the big beneficiaries of the changes — telecom carriers or equipment suppliers — and the U.S. threat of sanctions

in the cellular telephone sector has further complicated the outlook.

Analysts say the Motorola standard could get the upper hand from deregulation because of its simpler technology, which might prove attractive to increasingly cost-conscious Japanese consumers.

So far, Motorola's main source of support in its fight for a Japanese market share has been the U.S. government, which has worked for years to open the cellular phone market to U.S. makers through bilateral agreements.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Feb. 15 that the United States would impose sanctions on Japan within 30 days in the cellular phone sector for violating a 1989 agreement to give U.S. companies "comparable market access."

The move was prompted by a complaint by Motorola over Japan's failure to open densely populated areas to its TACS technology, the North American standard promoted locally mainly by the carrier DDI Corp.

Motorola this month said Japan's closed market for cellular phones had cost the company between \$250 million and \$300 million a year in lost sales.

The government says it has taken serious steps to encourage the private sector to intro-

duce Motorola products, efforts that it says have allowed Motorola to sell \$250 billion year (\$2.35 billion) of products in Japan.

Analysts said the government had also tried to avoid U.S. sanctions by instructing the carrier Nippon Ido Tsushin Corp. to expand its use of the TACS format to accommodate 450,000 subscribers by 1997, putting its TACS subscriber base at about 93 percent of its NTT-format coverage.

But they said it was still not certain that Motorola itself would be in a position to take advantage of the deregulation, in spite of Washington's efforts to open the door for the U.S. company.

Nippon Ido was reported Wednesday to have rejected a Motorola proposal that it order 225,000 Motorola portable telephones to prompt the dropping of sanctions.

Kojiro Chirawa, an analyst at Salomon Brothers, said the inevitable expansion of the Motorola standard would be a boon for the Japanese phone maker Uniden Corp. Uniden, which makes all its products overseas and sends the majority of its exports to the United States, should be well positioned to take advantage of an expansion of TACS-based networks in Japan, he said.

Fletcher Challenge's Profit Triples

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Fletcher Challenge Ltd., an energy and forestry conglomerate, said Wednesday that its profit had tripled in the six months ended in December, reflecting hefty gains from asset sales but no growth in product sales.

Net profit was \$92.1 million New Zealand dollars (US\$24 million) in the second half of 1993, which was the first half of the financial year for Fletcher. The company had profit of \$153.5 million dollars a year earlier.

The company said its profit included a one-time gain of 392 million dollars for asset sales as well as a restructuring charge of 45 million dollars.

Sir Ron Trotter, the company's chairman, said earnings were expected to be higher in the current six-month period.

Sales fell 13 percent, to 4.3 billion dollars, for which the company cited lower world prices for paper, pulp and oil.

The company, which has been struggling to whittle down debt left

from a diversification spree in the last decade, said its debt-to-equity ratio had fallen to 42.5 percent from 57.4 percent a year earlier. It said it had sold off 4.6 billion dollars of assets over the past 18 months to pay debts.

David Stanley, an analyst with Doyle, Patterson & Brown, said the results were in line with expectations and that earnings in the current half should be helped by higher world prices for oil, pulp and paper.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

New Airport In Japan Seen Helping Links

Reuters

TOKYO — All Nippon Airways expects the opening of a new international airport in September to speed the creation of alliances with foreign carriers. Yoshiyuki Nakamachi, a company vice president, said.

Many foreign airlines, such as British Airways and some U.S. carriers, have contacted All Nippon for possible alliances ahead of the opening of the Kansai International Airport near Osaka, scheduled for Sept. 4, Mr. Nakamachi said.

Kansai will be Japan's first 24-hour airport and will handle both international and domestic flights. It will give passengers from overseas better access to Japanese cities than Tokyo. Foreign carriers say a Japanese network made through a link with domestic counterparts will lure more passengers, Mr. Nakamachi said.

The idea of using Japanese carriers to go on to other Asian destinations also attracts them, he said.

All Nippon has the largest domestic flight network among major Japanese airlines.

Very briefly:

- Singapore unveiled a fiscal 1994 budget that left corporate taxes unchanged, dashing widespread expectations of a cut of one to two percentage points in taxes.
- Unilever Group and Kimberly-Clark Corp. said they were forming a joint venture that would manufacture disposable diapers and market feminine-care products in India.
- Brunei, which holds a 10 percent stake in Malaysian Airlines, plans to buy some shares of Philippine Airlines, the Philippine airline said.
- NEC Corp. said it had developed the world's first video-processing large-scale integrated circuit chip capable of real-time recognition of moving images. The company said the chip could handle complex functions previously restricted to supercomputers.
- Siam Cement Co., Thailand's largest building-materials conglomerate, said profit fell 27 percent, to 2.59 billion baht (\$102 million), in 1993.
- First Pacific Co., a Hong Kong investment company, said it sold a 43.2 percent stake in Internatio-Miller NV, the Dutch engineering and trading group, for 20.5 million guilders (\$10.6 million).

Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP, AP

GE to Sharply Expand Investment in India

Reuters

BOMBAY — General Electric Co. said Wednesday that India was a priority area for investment after the country's economic reforms and said it would invest as much as \$300 million in the next few years.

"We already have approvals for investing \$200 million," Scott Bayman, president and chief executive officer of General Electric India, said. "By the middle of the decade, it could rise to half a billion dollars."

Mr. Bayman said General Electric would concentrate on power generation and aircraft engines.

Taiwan's Not-Yet-Convertible Bonds Lure Buyers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Companies are finding eager buyers for overseas issues of convertible bonds among international fund managers eager to tap into Taiwan's rapidly growing economy.

Twelve Taiwan companies have successfully issued the bonds, called Euroconvertibles, since 1989.

On Tuesday, Formosa Plastics Co., one of Taiwan's largest companies, said it planned to sell \$1.05 billion of bonds in the country's largest overseas debt issue. At least six other local companies have applied to issue Euroconvertibles, and several others are considering it.

Foreign investors are scurrying to buy the

bonds, issued on European markets, because the Taiwan equity market is virtually closed to direct foreign investment.

In theory, the bonds can be exchanged for listed shares in the issuing company. In practice, they cannot be converted, because the government has yet to produce regulations permitting it. This is the result of rifts within the government over the pace and scope of liberalization of the financial markets.

Industry sources remain optimistic that conversion will be allowed.

"So many companies are issuing Euroconvertibles now, they've got to pass eventually," said Phoebe Li of Yueng Yu Paper, which in 1989 became the first local company to launch a Euroconvertible.

But there is no sign conversion will be allowed soon. "When the convertibility issue will be resolved, no one can say," said Ting Ke-hua, head of the fourth division at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

On Tuesday, C. Y. Su, spokesman for Formosa Plastics, said it and its Nan Ya Plastics Corp. and Formosa Chemicals & Fiber Corp. units each planned to raise \$350 million through issues of overseas convertible bonds.

The funds will help finance a petrochemical complex valued at about \$8.6 billion, the largest private investment ever in Taiwan, Jack Pan, a chemical industry analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities, said.

"They should have no problem raising the money," he said.

Canon Is Set to Use U.S. Chip

New York Times Service

International Business Machines Corp. has announced that Canon Inc. has agreed to use the Power PC chip in future generations of personal computers, giving the new microchip a welcome, if limited, endorsement.

The Japanese company is one of the few computer makers, apart from the three companies that jointly developed the Power PC — IBM, Apple Computer Inc. and Motorola Inc. — to commit itself to using the new chip.

The three-company Power PC effort aims to produce a family of microprocessors that can be used in everything from hand-held devices to supercomputers. But to succeed, the Power PC must over the next few years make a dent in Intel Corp.'s dominance of the mainstream personal computer market.

Canon, best known for its cameras and copying machines, is trying to become a factor in the personal-computer business. A subsidiary, Canon Computer Systems, in Costa Mesa, California, was started in 1992, selling machines mainly through big electronics stores and other retailers.

CHIP: Start-Up's Wager

Continued from Page 9

attracting corporate investors who should know better?

Although Micromunity will not disclose its backers, companies that are rumored to be investing include Microsoft Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co., Tele-Communications Inc., U.S. West Inc. and Cray Research Inc.

Micromunity's designers say that with their own factory, they can gain advantages to performance and quality that are beyond the control of the so-called fabless chip companies — those without their own chip-fabrication plants, or fabs.

Mr. Matthews, 41, has been able to save money, buying some of the latest chip-making machines for as little as 20 cents on the dollar from a large American chip maker that he said was cutting back. He declined to identify the seller. Even so, sitting at a market populated by giants such as Intel Corp., Motorola Inc. and NEC Corp. would seem a quixotic quest.

John Moussouris, 43, Micromunity's founder and chairman, said he was pushing toward a type of computing that more efficiently converts analog signals such as sound and video into the digital form that can be processed by computers.

Micromunity, which has already been issued 18 semiconductor patents, is attempting to break out of the pack of chip makers by starting from scratch and rethinking the process by which chips are made.

In the enlarged scale of a conventional chip blueprint, a clearly visible space separates the microscopic components of each of the chip's millions of memory cells. In the Micromunity version, that space has vanished. That means that each cell can be smaller, faster and cheaper.

"They're apparently pulling out the stops on everything," David Ditzel, a San Microsystems Inc. computer designer, said. "One of the biggest concerns is: Are they trying to do too many things simultaneously?"

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Herald Tribune

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Union - Discipline - Travail

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

COMITEE FOR THE PRIVATIZATION
AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE PARASTATAL
SECTOR

INVITATION TO TENDER

PRIVATIZATION OF RUBBER PLANTATION

ARTICLE 1 - SUBJECT OF THE INVITATION TO TENDER

The subject of this invitation to tender concerns the CAVALLY rubber plantation located in western region of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

ARTICLE 2 - BIDDING DOCUMENTS

Bidding documents are available at the following address:

COMITE DE PRIVATISATION ET DE RESTRUCTURATION
DU SECTEUR PARA-PUBLIC

6, Boulevard de l'Indépendance
01 BP 1141 ABIDJAN - PLATEAU
REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE
WEST AFRICA

Tel.: (225) 22 22 31/22 22 32
Fax: (225) 22 22 35

for a non refundable fee of CFAF 50.000 (fifty thousand CFA francs) in cheque addressed to the Comité de Privatisation (CFAF 1 = FF 0.01).

Mailing cost for the bidding document is at the expense of the bidder.

ARTICLE 3 - SUBMISSION OF BIDDING DOCUMENTS

The bidding documents should be submitted on or before April 15th, 1994, 18:00 hours GMT at the address indicated above.

ARTICLE 4 - OPENING OF BIDS

Bids will be opened on April 18th, 1994 at the Comité de Privatisation in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

1/2 Month	5/5
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Rank	Name	Points	Rank	Name	Points
1	COY	100	101	COY	100
2	COY	100	102	COY	100
3	COY	100	103	COY	100
4	COY	100	104	COY	100
5	COY	100	105	COY	100
6	COY	100	106	COY	100
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14	COY	100	114	COY	100
15	COY	100	115	COY	100
16	COY	100	116	COY	100
17	COY	100	117	COY	100
18	COY	100	118	COY	100
19	COY	100	119	COY	100
20	COY	100	120	COY	100
21	COY	100	121	COY	100
22	COY	100	122	COY	100
23	COY	100	123	COY	100
24	COY	100	124	COY	100
25	COY	100	125	COY	100
26	COY	100	126	COY	100
27	COY	100	127	COY	100
28	COY	100	128	COY	100
29	COY	100	129	COY	100
30	COY	100	130	COY	100
31	COY	100	131	COY	100
32	COY	100	132	COY	100
33	COY	100	133	COY	100
34	COY	100	134	COY	100
35	COY	100	135	COY	100
36	COY	100	136	COY	100
37	COY	100	137	COY	100
38	COY	100	138	COY	100
39	COY	100	139	COY	100
40	COY	100	140	COY	100
41	COY	100	141	COY	100
42	COY	100	142	COY	100
43	COY	100	143	COY	100
44	COY	100	144	COY	100
45	COY	100	145	COY	100
46	COY	100	146	COY	100
47	COY	100	147	COY	100
48	COY	100	148	COY	100
49	COY	100	149	COY	100
50	COY	100	150	COY	100

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1	10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	91	100	109	118	127	136	145	154	163	172	181	190	199	208	217	226	235	244	253	262	271	280	289	298	307	316	325	334	343	352	361	370	379	388	397	406	415	424	433	442	451	460	469	478	487	496	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	568	577	586	595	604	613	622	631	640	649	658	667	676	685	694	703	712	721	730	739	748	757	766	775	784	793	802	811	820	829	838	847	856	865	874	883	892	901	910	919	928	937	946	955	964	973	982	991	1000
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

[illegible][illegible]

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

1000

[illegible][illegible]

Year	Month	Specs	Dive	Yd	Ft	Sh	High	Low	Level	Chg
1970	12	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	1	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	2	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	3	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	4	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	5	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	6	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	7	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	8	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	9	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	10	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	11	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1971	12	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	1	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	2	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	3	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	4	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	5	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	6	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	7	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	8	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	9	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	10	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	11	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1972	12	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	1	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	2	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	3	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	4	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	5	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	6	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	7	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	8	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	9	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	10	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	11	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1973	12	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	1	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	2	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	3	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	4	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	5	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	6	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	100
1974	7	Comptrol	1.00	17	27	325	230	230	230	

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

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Month's High Low Stock	Day	Yr	PC	Str	100	High Low Last Of Yr
M-M						
1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046
2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053
2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060
2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067
2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074
2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081
2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088
2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095
2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102
2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109
2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116
2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123
2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130
2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137
2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144
2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151
2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158
2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165
2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172
2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179
2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186
2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193
2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200
2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207
2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214
2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221
2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228
2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235
2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242
2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249
2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256
2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263
2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270
2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	

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SPORTS

Star-Short Women's Tennis Robs the Cradle Again

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The promoters say definitely. Her coach says maybe. Her father says possibly. Her mother says why so soon. The sponsors say hurry up already. What the player herself says is that she wants to compete this August in the Virginia Slims of Los Angeles in Manhattan Beach, California, an upscale seaside town she rarely glimpsed from Compton, California, the downscale suburb where she spent her wonder years before relocating to Florida at age 11 to begin taking in tennis every which way but intravenously.

Women's tennis, which launches its untested teenage phenomenon with all the hoopla that once attended the christening of luxury liners, is about to unveil another one. If 13-year-old Venus Williams spies a queen or movie star heading her way with a Champagne bottle aloft, she'd better duck.

The women's tour, temporarily sponsorless and suddenly star-starved must have Monica Seles and Jennifer Capriati have put peace of mind ahead of their marquee

value, is crossing its fingers. With a proposed age-digibility change taking the slow boat to fruition, there's still time for Venus, who turns 14 in June, to get in under the wire — and get to work.

There hasn't been much tension over the imminent arrival of a phenom since the tennis hierarchy tinkered with its age-eligibility rule to give Capriati, now a former player at 17, quick access at 13.

Actually, Venus Williams has been sailing steadily toward the tennis limelight ever since her father, Richard, with an adman's flair for phrasing, dubbed her a ghetto Cinderella when she was 10. Every management conglomerate from IMG to Don King has offered to be her Prince Charming on the business front. And her preferred version of glass slippers are supplied gratis by Reebok, a company poised to outfit her with endorsements the instant she turns professional.

That could be anytime now if one listens to the tournament promoters angling to make their venues the site of her debut. She hasn't competed in anything except show-

case exhibitions in nearly three years, but already the arguments about where and when Williams breaks onto the WTA Tour are heating up.

Last week, the promoters of San Diego's Toshiba Tennis Classic, in the midst of announcing a sponsor switch from Mazda

The debate is already raging about when and where Venus Williams, the latest teen phenom, makes her tour debut.

to Toshiba, failed to deny the suggestion that Venus Williams had chosen their August event for her launching pad. The news media obligingly began to herald the coming spectacle as if it were a confirmed deal. The promoters claimed Rick Macci, Venus's on-again, off-again coach, did not quash their hopes. Macci says he did, but apparently was misunderstood.

"I spoke to Richard about it," said Macci, "and he said no to San Diego, and that if she does play it will be in Manhattan Beach, which is only logical since the family comes from near there."

"If she's in a position to capitalize on endorsements at 14, she should take it once they indeed decide to let her start competing," Macci said. "The only reason to play as an amateur is if she's going to college."

"All I know is that Venus is ready to get out there and fight," he said.

Lynne Rolley, the United States Tennis Association's director of coaching for women's tennis and its link to the Williams family, is taking an opposite view. "My hope is that they start Venus as an amateur," said Rolley. "There's nothing wrong with playing a few tournaments and testing the waters to see where she stands, but I don't want to see a big pro debut and all the pressures that go with it."

No doubt there will be ample fodder for misunderstanding as Venus Williams, who

is taking the plunge into the women's circuit without the benefit of any standard junior seasoning, stakes out her territory.

"Venus has made the request to us that she wants to play at Manhattan Beach," said Brandi Williams, the player's mother, who so far has expressed only reluctance about the early pressures and perils inherent in her daughter's career choice. "But it's all still up in the air."

In any case, Jerry Diamond, promoter of the Manhattan Beach event, has a wild card ready for Venus Williams. Diamond said he is a proponent of limiting the number of events a 14-year-old can play.

"But I don't think 14- and 15-year-olds should be shut out, especially now when tournaments are suffering with secondary fields because two of the best players are out," Diamond said. "Women's tennis doesn't have any personalities and that's what sells the sport."

Wonder if Venus Williams, who wants to be a player, knows she's signing on as a saleswoman, too?

SIDELINES

White Sox Won't Trade McDowell

SARASOTA, Florida (AP) — The Chicago White Sox said that they did not plan to trade the Cy Young Award winner Jack McDowell, who has promised that he would sign with another team as a free agent after this season.

McDowell was injured after he went to salary arbitration for the third straight winter and lost for the second time. He was awarded \$5.3 million instead of \$6.5 million.

"I told him before and after, he's in our plans," the White Sox official Ron Schuler said on Tuesday. Schuler has not ruled out a long-term deal with McDowell.

First Norwegians in Oxford Crew

LONDON (AP) — Two returning Americans and the first-ever Norwegians were named Wednesday to the eight-member crews for the 140th Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

The American Joe Michels, who captained Oxford's victory two years ago, returns for his fourth Boat Race as the "dark blues" attempt to avenge last year's surprise defeat. He is joined for the March 26 race by the brothers Sverre and Snorre Lorge, who rowed for Norway in the coxless pairs at the Olympics and last year's World Championships.

Another American, Jon Bernstein, is one of four returning members of Cambridge's crew and will serve as coxswain. The team also includes the Olympic and World Championship medalists Peter Hölzenbein and Thorsten Stroppe of Germany. Elizabeth Chick, Oxford's winning coxswain from the 1992 race, returns to the front of the boat this year to become the second woman to take part in two Boat Races.

Doctors Optimistic About Williams

GAINESVILLE, Florida (AP) — Ted Williams showed signs of improvement three days after a minor stroke, and doctors were optimistic that he would regain strength in his weakened left side.

The baseball Hall of Famer remained in fair condition at a hospital, where a spokesman said Williams, 75, had a limited field of vision, but that emphasized he had not lost his sight entirely.

"He's still very alert and has been sitting up, talking and joking around a lot," said the spokesman, Daniel Moore. "The physicians are encouraged by his attitude."

Havelange to Seek New FIFA Term

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Joao Havelange, president of FIFA, has publicly dismissed recent media speculation that he might soon quit as head of the world soccer body.

Addressing journalists on Tuesday before a two-day FIFA World Cup meeting here, Havelange, 77, set the record straight. Head of FIFA for nearly 20 years and facing re-election this year, Havelange said that "in the face of the published rumors" he had met the presidents of all five soccer confederations within FIFA. He said all five had confirmed his nomination and asked him to run for another four-year term.

"Throughout my life, whenever I have been elected I have never stood down," he said. "I am going to the end of my mandate."

For the Record

Heavy snow in northern England forced the postponement on Wednesday of the second leg of the English League Cup soccer semifinal between Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester United at Sheffield's Hillsborough stadium. The match was rescheduled for March 2.

The Japanese-New Zealand yacht Tokyo to Intrum Justitia's lead to 12 nautical miles Wednesday on the fourth leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race. (AP)

'Mr. Clutch' Lifts No. 21 Boston College

The Associated Press

It was two years ago that Gerrod Abram earned the nickname "Mr. Clutch" for making three consecutive game-winning shots for No. 21 Boston College.

And the senior buried a well-defined 3-point at the buzzer Tuesday night to give the visiting Eagles an 80-77 victory over Pittsburgh.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

It was his third chance to give his team the victory in the last 33 seconds.

"I was fortunate the coaches believed in me," Abram said. "Some guys wouldn't give you another opportunity."

Boston College's coach, Jim O'Brien, designed the last play for Abram, even if it wasn't quite what was drawn on the clipboard.

Abram's first two chances ended with missed layups after length-of-the-court passes. The first came with the Eagles (19-7, 10-5 Big East) leading 77-74, Sotiris Aggelou of Pitt (13-11, 7-9) tied it with a 3-pointer with 17 seconds left.

Boston College again inbounded with a long pass to Abram, who missed another close shot. Pitt threw the ball out of bounds on its possession and the Eagles had the ball back with six seconds left. Abram went toward the right baseline and launched the shot over Ahmad Shareef,

giving the Eagles their eighth victory in 10 games and the Panthers their sixth straight loss.

Abram finished with 11 points and was 2-for-3 from 3-point range. Malcolm Huchaby had 24 points for the Eagles and Bill Curley had 23 points and 12 rebounds.

Eric Mobley had 20 points and 13 rebounds for the Panthers, while Orlando Antigua had 19 points on 5-for-6 shooting from 3-point range.

No. 1 Arkansas 74, Georgia 65: The Razorbacks (21-2, 11-2 Southeastern Conference) won their ninth in a row as Scotty Thurman had 25 points. Georgia (12-13, 6-7) trailed 70-52 with 2:56 left and was able to close the margin at home in the final 63 seconds when Ty Wilson came in and hit three 3-pointers. Carlos Strong led the Bulldogs with 13 points.

No. 3 Michigan 79, Illinois 70: The Wolverines (20-4, 12-2 Big Ten) also won their ninth in a row and reached the 20-victory mark for the third straight year, the same amount of time the Fab Four has been around. Ann Arbor's Jalen Rose had 24 points and Jwan Howard added 21 for Michigan, which led 60-42 with 11:30 to play. Illinois (14-8, 7-6) closed within 7-36 to play. 34 seconds to play. Deon Thomas and T. J. Wheeler each had 16 points for the Illini, who are 0-6 against the Fab Five.

No. 6 Connecticut 74, Miami 49: The Huskies (23-3, 13-2) clinched at least a share of the Big

East regular-season title as Donyell Marshall had eight of his 19 points in a 34-second span in the second half to give the visitors a 57-37 lead.

Constantin Popa had 18 points for the Hurricanes (7-16, 0-15), who lost their school-record 13th straight game.

No. 8 Temple 65, Duquesne 61: Rick Brunson was 6-for-10 from 3-point range and finished with a career-high 31 points as the visiting Owls (20-4, 12-3 Atlantic 10) won their third straight since Coach John Chaney received his one-game suspension for threatening the Massachusetts coach after a loss. Freshman Tom Pipkins had 22 points for the Owls (14-9, 7-6).

No. 11 Massachusetts 99, St. Joseph's 73: The Minutemen (22-5, 12-1 Atlantic 10) had a season-high on the offensive end as they averaged last week's loss to the Hawks (11-13, 3-11) at Philadelphia.

Virginia 73, No. 23 Georgia Tech 72: The Cavaliers (14-9, 8-6 ACC) ended a nine-game losing streak as Georgia Tech (15-11, 8-6 SEC) lost its second straight game. The Cavaliers' Mike Dean had two free throws with 28 seconds left in overtime stood up as the game-winners.

Travis Best, who finished with 24 points for the visiting Yellow Jackets (14-10, 5-8), worked the clock down and drove the lane only to have his shot graze the front of the rim. The rebound was tied up with 1.2 seconds left and the arrow favored Virginia.

Major College Scores

Army 87, Holy Cross 76; Boston College 80, Pittsburgh 77; Massachusetts 99, St. Joseph's 73; New Hampshire 94, Holy Cross 84; Princeton 85, Wake Forest 77; Duke 82, North Carolina 77; Temple 65, Duquesne 61; Villanova 76, Georgetown 64; Arkansas 74, Georgia 65; Auburn 87, Southern Miss 73; Austin Peay 87, Middle Tenn. 65; Connecticut 74, Miami 49; Virginia 73, Georgia Tech 72; Wake Forest 86, Clemson 67; Kansas 51, Wichita State 38; Michigan 79, Illinois 70; Loyola Marymount 73, Sacramento 51.

A Heavyweight Offer: Jordan as Title Contender

The Associated Press

TOTOWA, New Jersey — As if Michael Jordan did not already have his hands full trying to hit baseballs.

On Tuesday, the boxing promoter Dan Duva offered Jordan a chance to fight the Evander Holyfield-Michael Moorer winner for the heavyweight title — and guaranteed the former National Basketball Association star and rookie Chicago White Sox outfielder \$15 million.

"I wouldn't fight him if I had a gun," said the 198-pound (90-kilogram) Jordan, referring to Holyfield. "That's crazy."

"This offer is not a joke," Duva said. "We are 100 percent serious. It seems that Mr. Jordan loves the challenge of proving he is the best, regardless of the sport. I would like to offer Michael the ultimate individual sport challenge, an opportunity to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world."

He added: "While this idea might seem crazy, remember, in the '60s, Muhammad Ali and Wilt Chamberlain were close to finalizing arrangements for Wilt to challenge Ali for the world heavyweight championship. The deal fell apart when Ali — not Wilt — backed out."

Duva said the proposed bout would take place in November in Las Vegas. Along with a guaranteed \$15 million, Duva said Jordan could negotiate for a percentage of the gross revenue, which, the promoter claimed, could be worth a total of more than \$25 million.

Duva is Holyfield's promoter. Holyfield and Moorer will fight April 22 in Las Vegas for the IBF and WBA title belts.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

New York 36 16 492

Orlando 26 24 528

Miami 27 25 519

New Jersey 26 25 510

Boston 22 32 565

Philadelphia 28 32 585

Washington 16 36 388

Central Division

Atlanta 25 16 456

Chicago 28 24 538

Cleveland 28 24 538

Indiana 28 24 538

Charlotte 28 24 538

Milwaukee 15 38 283

Detroit 11 39 255

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston 27 13 470

San Antonio 29 14 474

Utah 24 22 442

Denver 27 27 481

Minnesota 27 27 481

Dallas 24 28 432

Pacific Division

Seattle 37 13 748

Phoenix 31 26 488

Golden State 31 26 488

Portland 31 26 488

LA Lakers 19 31 380

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York 17 16 12-32

St. Louis 11-27 67-36

Ewing 6-29 9-10 22

Seattle 6-29 9-10 22

Oakley 8-1, Assistants 24 (Portland)

Askew 8-1, New York 17 (St. Louis)

Miami 27 25 519

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Phoenix 31 26 488

Golden State 31 26 488

Portland 31 26 488

LA Lakers 19 31 380

O. Hops 9-11 2-10, R. Williams 6-14 3-13

Autumn 5-9 5-15, H. Horry 6-14 4-8

O. Williams 15-28 3-23, Rebekahs-Denver 47

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WESTERN CONFERENCE

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Canada, Finland and Sweden Advance To Semifinals of Ice Hockey Tournament

Czechs Fall, 3-2

The Associated Press

GJOVIK — Paul Kariya scored on a power play at 5:54 of overtime to give Canada a 3-2 victory over the Czech Republic on Wednesday, sending the Canadians into the semifinals in the ice hockey tournament.

On Friday, the Canadians will play Finland, which beat the United States, 6-1, in another quarterfinal.

Canada is aiming for its first gold medal in ice hockey in 42 years, having won its first medal — a silver — in 24 years in Albertville in 1992. Czechoslovakia won the bronze medal in 1992.

Brian Savage forced overtime with his second tying goal of the game at 14:35 of the third period.

Kariya scored just five seconds after Roman Horak was penalized for hooking Jean Yves Roy. Canada won the faceoff after the penalty. Brad Werenka's shot from the right point was stopped by the Czech defenseman Jan Vopat's left skate.

The puck slid into the slot, where Kariya fired a 6-meter (20-foot) shot between the legs of goalie Petr Briza, who had made two outstanding saves on close shots by Savage and Todd Hlushko at 4:25 of overtime. He stopped 21 shots.

Germany, 3-0, Blanked Again

The Associated Press

GJOVIK — Sweden, fighting its reputation as an Olympic hockey underachiever, moved into the semifinals with a 3-0 victory Wednesday night over Germany.

Tommy Salo stopped 18 shots, and Sweden got goals from Fredrik Sjölin in the second period and Stefan Örsmark and Magnus Svensson in a bruising third.

The Swedes play Friday against the winner of the later game between Slovakia and Russia. The loser of that game faces Germany in a consolation match Thursday. The other semifinal pits Finland against Canada.

Sweden (4-1-1) won the world championships in 1991 and 1992 and was seeded first in the Olympics two years ago. But it lost, 3-1, to bronze medalist Czechoslovakia in the quarterfinals and ended up fifth.

Sweden has finished better than third just twice in the Olympics, winning silver medals in 1928 and 1964. It took the bronze in 1980, 1984 and 1988.

Germany (3-3) was shut out for the second time in six games. It lost to the Czech Republic, 1-0, and has been outscored, 17-11.

Stillman gave Sweden the only goal it needed at 4:14 of the first period when he beat goalie Helmut De Raaf with a six-meter (20-foot) wrist shot from the slot on a perfect pass from Jonas Bergqvist.

Ornskog converted a pass from Mats Naslund from the left corner, firing an 11-meter shot from straight in front of the net that De Raaf had trouble finding. The goalie was looking to his left when the soft flip beat him to the right at 7:42 of the third period.

The final goal came at 9:10, when Svensson's shot from the right point went in off the near post.

German defenseman Ulrich Hiemer, who crashed headlong into the boards near the end of the first period and had to be helped from the rink, Germany's coach, Ludek Bukac, said later that Hiemer had been taken to the hospital with a dislocated shoulder. (AP, Reuters)

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U.S. Routed, 6-1

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Finland ended the U.S. hockey team's medal hopes and remained unbeaten in pursuit of its first Olympic gold medal with a 6-1 quarterfinal victory Wednesday.

Finland (6-0-0), the tournament's only perfect team, will meet Canada in the semifinals on Friday. The Finns, who entered the Olympics as seventh seeds — one spot behind the Americans — have outscored opponents 31-5. They had four power-play goals and a shorthanded score today.

The United States (1-2-3) has not won an Olympic hockey medal since 1980, when it captured the gold in Lake Placid, New York. It is its longest stretch ever without a medal. It begins consolation play Thursday against the Czech Republic and can do no better than fifth place. Its only victory against Italy.

Finland allowed an average of only 12.4 shots in preliminary play; the Americans had 10 in the first period alone and finished with 28. But Jarmo Myllys, whose brilliant goaltending carried Finland to the 1988 silver medal, was strong again.

"In the first period, the U.S.A. played better than us," said Finland's Saku Koivu. "It was our hardest period of the tournament."

A big part of the win was Jarmo. We needed those saves. After our first and second goals, we relaxed and could play our own game."

The U.S. team was at its best in the first 12 minutes but couldn't take advantage of opportunities. Ted Drury, David Sacco and Brian Rolston each had open shots from close range but were stopped by Myllys.

At 12:51, Finland broke the scoreless tie with its first power-play goal. Jere Lehtinen's shot was blocked by the defenseman Brett Hauer before Koivu wrestled the rebound past goalie Garth Snow.

Finland scored shorthanded at 16:08 to go up 2-0. Esa Keskinen poked the puck away from Craig Johnson at center ice and Mika Nieminen went in on a breakaway. Nieminen deked Snow to the ice and flipped a backhand over the goaltender.

The United States, which rallied to tie its first three games and almost came from behind to catch Sweden, again looked ready to rally when Sacco beat Myllys shorthanded 54 seconds into the second period.

But in a 2:16-minute span later in the period, Nieminen poked in his own rebound and Hannu Virta beat Snow with a slap shot on a power play for a 4-1 lead.

Marko Kiprusov and Janne Ojanen added power-play goals in the third. Snow made 30 saves.

SKATE: Kerrigan Shines

Continued from Page 1

moments she knew she had made a mistake, said that there was no chance of her getting away with it. Then she stepped out of a double flip. These are the technicalities that decide the championships and inspire such jealousy.

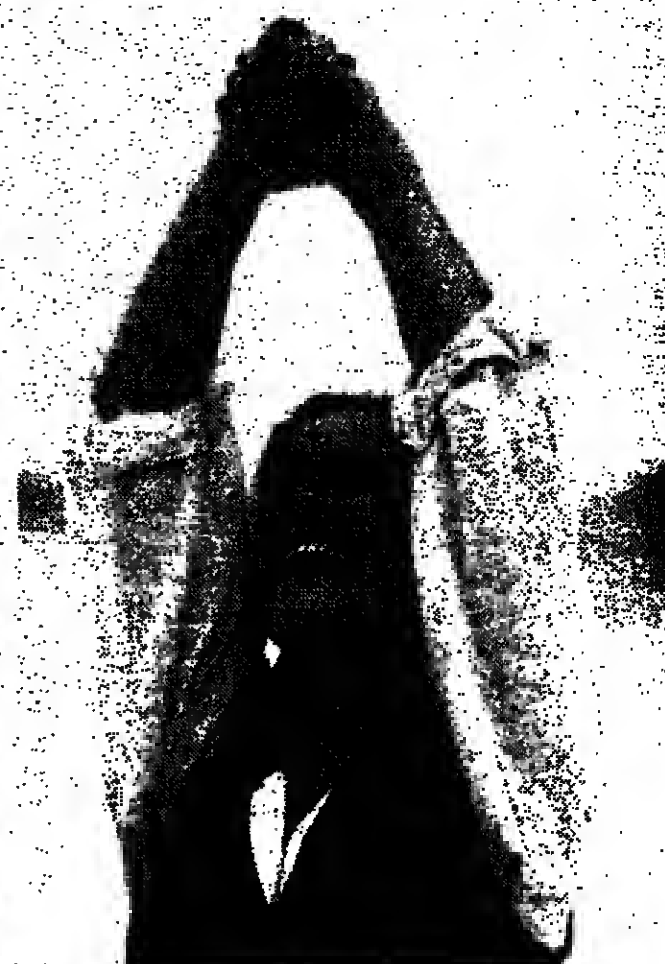
The fast pace of her opening music melted into a waltz, and for a few moments she looked incapable of hurting anything. Then she spun into a sudden halt and her face was strained into a smile, the kind of smile you have after escaping a fight. Only a few flowers were tossed down. A little girl delivered them and Harding squeezed so violently that they had to be taken away.

"When I have a gold medal around my neck," Harding said, "That's when I'll feel like I've achieved what I came here for."

She said this after seeing her scores for required elements — ranging from a pair of 4.8s from the Polish and Ukrainian judges to a 5.3 from the Canadian. Her presentation earned her a range of 5.3 to 5.6. The American judged her a median 5.0 and 5.5, respectively. With 19 competitors remaining, she was no better than second to Witt.

The top remained like that until the competition was two hours old, when Bonaly, the favorite in advance, appeared in a melange of colors resembling an evening sun and the blue sea. Her only concern here is to win, and she performed as if it should happen.

The other skaters, Bonaly included, performed as if they were in a show. To them it is a competition, but the audience watched as if they were watching themselves as extra in a movie. By the time Bonaly skated



Katarina Witt's strong performance put her in sixth place.

They could see that Harding had been knocked out of the top five by Sawchenko. They loved Bonaly sincerely in her black headpiece — she played the role of the Black Swan from Swan Lake — and states that she appeared clumsily large for her 16-year-old body.

But they loved Kerrigan more. You could say good triumphed over bad — thus far — but the truest result is that she became their heroine.

Meeting Harding's Dad: Not a Typical Fish Story

Washington Post Service

HAMAR — I left the Olympic media village Wednesday afternoon, walked to the shore of frozen Lake Mjøsa, and ventured out to visit the ice fishermen I could barely make out more than half a mile away.

It was perfect therapy for someone covering the Nancy Kerrigan-Tonya Harding saga. The fishermen never said a word about figure skating, and while they weren't having a very good day, they did have some small perch to show for their efforts.

As I trudged back toward land through the foot-high snow, trying to follow the tracks the fishermen had made, I could see a few people watching from shore. As I got there, a man walked toward me. "Are they catching anything out there?" he asked.

He looked familiar. "Are you Al Harding?" I asked. He said he was. It was Tonya's father.

The last time I saw him, two other reporters and I had been on the balcony of his apartment building in Portland, Oregon, last month, trying to talk our way inside.

"I couldn't say anything to you then, and I can't say anything to you now," he said politely.

I said that was fine. We talked about fishing.

Harding loves to ice fish in Idaho, and used to take Tonya fishing when she was little.

I suggested he walk out and see how the Norwegians were doing. He said he was planning to, but needed to go inside to change his shoes. He has been befriended by a family with a cottage on the lake and came by for a few hours prior to Wednesday night's competition.

As we looked out at the expansive, snow-covered lake before us, I said that perhaps Kerrigan and Harding should have practiced on this ice, where they would have had room to maneuver without worrying about running into each other.

"Yeah," Harding said, "that would have been nice."

Then he came up with a better idea.

"They should just bring the Zamboni out," he said, "clear off the ice and hold the competition right here."

—CHRISTINE BRENNAN

Court Won't Let Ex-Husband Attend Harding's Hearing

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Jeff Gillooly's court appearance was expected to be routine. Instead, it brought another unexpected twist in the Tonya Harding story.

Circuit Judge Donald Londer, after a sharp exchange with the Multnomah County chief deputy district attorney, Norm Frink, refused to allow Gillooly, Harding's former husband, to go to Colorado to testify against her at a disciplinary hearing.

The ruling Tuesday angered Frink and surprised John Bennett, the attorney for the U.S. Figure Skating Association.

The association had asked that Gillooly appear at the hearing, which will consider whether Harding violated the association's code of ethics by her actions surrounding the Jan. 6 attack on her rival, Nancy Kerrigan.

Allowing Gillooly to go to Colorado Springs "would lend some sort of credence or approval of what his testimony might be," Londer said.

"It gives the appearance that this court is not neutral by me sending somebody to testify, not in a court of law, not under any subpoena, but merely because some association wants to pursue its rules of professional conduct," the judge said.

Frink said at the close of the court proceeding that "the court, far from maintaining neutrality by denying him the ability to appear at this hearing, does the opposite."

Gillooly has pleaded guilty to racketeering in connection with his role in the attack on Kerrigan but is free on bail pending sentencing. He has said Harding was in on the plot and gave the final go-ahead — allegations Harding denies.

"I can see no reason why this court should not permit him to go," Frink said. "I know far more frivolous requests that the state has routinely granted."

When Frink suggested that the judge was "barking down the wrong road," Londer replied, "But it's my road, Mr. Frink."

Bennett said he was "a little surprised" by the judge's decision. "I don't quite understand the court's logic," he said.

Londer said Gillooly was free to testify by deposition for the Colorado hearing. But Bennett said that would prevent Harding and her attorneys from cross-examining him.

"It's always preferable to have live testimony from a witness," Bennett said. "That's our preference. If we have to do something else, we'll do it."

Bennett said Harding's attorneys had requested an indefinite delay of the hearing because the March 9 date "was inconvenient" for Harding. As for the possibility the hearing could be moved to Portland so Gillooly could testify, Bennett said, "That's something I hadn't considered, and we may address that to the figure skating association."

Londer noted that Harding has not been charged with a crime. A grand jury investigating the case is to deliver its final report March 21.

Frink could benefit from Gillooly's appearance at the hearing because anything he says there presumably could be used in any criminal case against her.

The figure skating association panel found unanimously on Feb. 5 that there were "reasonable grounds" to believe Harding was involved with or knew of the attack on Kerrigan, and it scheduled the disciplinary hearing. The association could revoke Harding's membership, which would disqualify her from the world championships set for March 22-27 in Japan.

Gillooly's attorney, Ron Hoevel, said he would give the figure skating association results of a lie-detector test his client had taken if the association decides it is admissible at its hearing. Lie-detector tests are not admissible in Oregon courts.

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Ville Peltonen helped Saku Koivu celebrate his goal, Finland's first in their 6-1 quarterfinal victory over the U.S. team.

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS



Markus Wasmeier of Germany roared back from third place after the first giant slalom run to win his second gold medal at the Games.

Wasmeier Wins the Giant Slalom, 2d Gold

He Edges Kaelin as Tomba And Aamodt Fare Poorly

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

OVER — There was no bombast Wednesday on the gold medal stand, no La Bomba, just the modestest of triumphs. Markus Wasmeier, a 27-year-old Bavarian, roared back from third place after the first giant slalom run to win his second gold medal at the Games.

He shrugged and rubbed his customary five o'clock shadow. "Hopefully, I'll do better in the slalom," he said of the race he's won four times this World Cup season, the Olympic version scheduled for Sunday, last day of the Lillehammer Games.

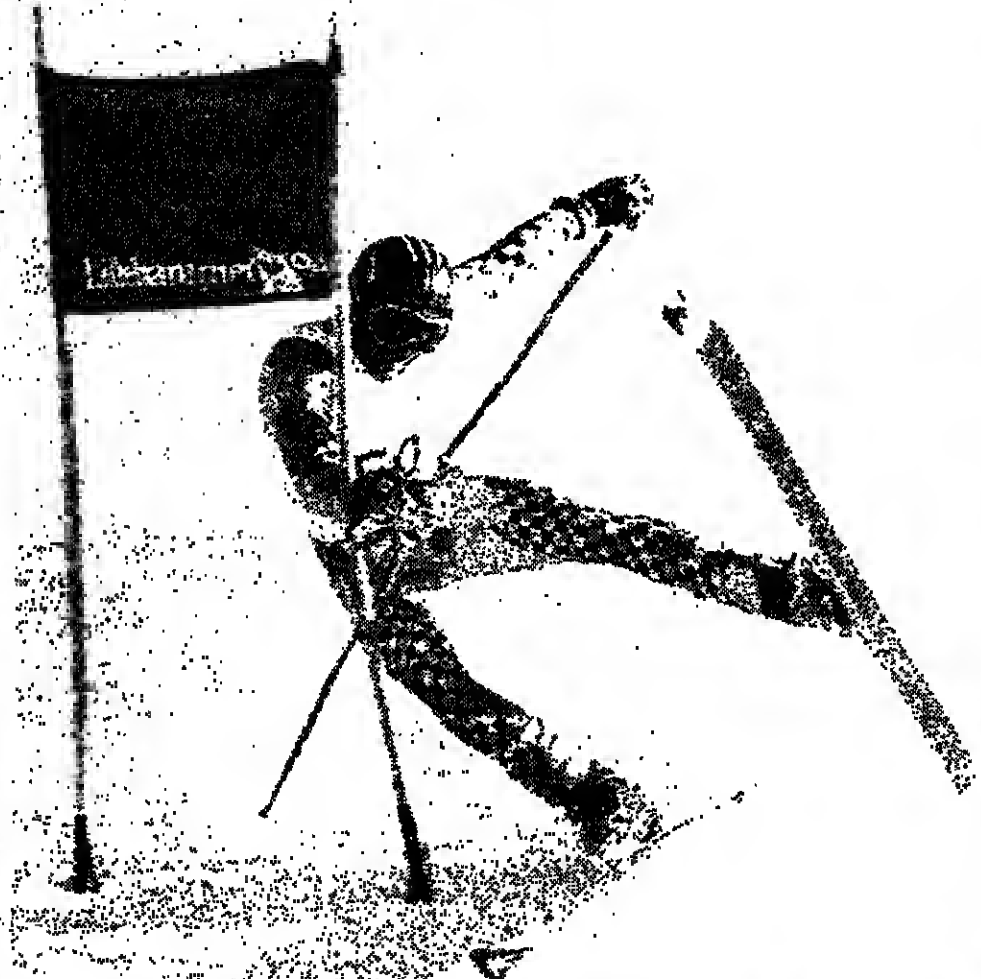
Now it was anyone's race, and even an American, 23-year-old Jeremy Nobis, could imagine taking home a medal. He was sitting in sixth place, a stunning 68-hundredths behind Nobis was the only American to finish a World Cup giant slalom race this season, and he was 28th in that one. America's Tommy Moe may have won the downhill gold and a silver in Super G, but most people agreed that Nobis was due for a breakthrough.

"It's always been in me, always one race away," said Nobis, who wound up in ninth place after the second run. "I wasn't going to ski just to be in the top ten. I was going for a medal."

Wasmeier, on the other hand, was just out having the time of his life. "I had no pressure," he said. "I had my gold medal. My Olympics was over after the race. I said, 'O.K., have a good time.'"

With the top 16 in the first run, Wasmeier skied in reverse order of finish, skied the 14th position. Tomba, running fourth, was not making up much time, when he missed the third gate from the bottom of the hill for disqualification. He was down to Sunday, a last chance to become the first to win Alpine gold at three consecutive Olympics.

Despite Aamodt wounding up 12th overall, the Norwegian fans got a thrill when Jan Einar Thoren, slalom gold medalist from 1992, briefly took the lead by 16-hundredths of a second, but then Wasmeier, following Thoren, took



Gerard Escoda of Andorra joined the ranks of those not finishing the men's giant slalom, a list headed by the Italian favorite, Alberto Tomba, who missed a gate in the second run and was disqualified.

it away, just like Moe had stolen the downhill from Aamodt, with a second run of 1:23.46 for a total of 2:52.46.

The crowd deflated, the only questions remaining were whether Kaelin and Mayer, with first, second and third-place finishes in World Cup this season, could catch Wasmeier. They could not, though Kaelin's silver was the first medal of the Olympics for an Austrian team shaken by the death of Ullrich Maier in a women's downhill last month. Mayer's bronze got the once-dominant Swiss men on the medal board as well.

Wasmeier, who gave Germany its third gold medal in six Alpine events, was a journeyman for most of his 10 years on the tour. Fourth place in downhill at the Albertville Games in 1988, his best previous Olympic showing, but he hit the jackpot here.

He said he would party Wednesday night, then return home to his wife and child in Schliersee, play his beloved Mozart on his zither and viola, then go back on the tour for at least another year. Earlier thoughts of retirement have been dropped. Why stop when you're hot?

Blair Goes Out With a Record, Winning Gold in 1,000 Meters

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

HAMAR — When it was over, when she had won the 1,000-meter speed skating race to become America's most decorated female Olympic athlete, Bonnie Blair skated around the oval at the Viking Ship Hall, a smile on her face, a moistness in her eyes, and raised her left hand, palm up, to a band of adoring, cheering fans. She seemed to be saying, "Five," for the fifth gold medal she has won over three Olympics. She might also have been waving goodbye, not just for the night, but for all time.

The race in which Blair's time of 1:18.74 beat Anke Baier of Germany by a comfortable 1.38 seconds was the last that she would skate in the Olympics. One month short of her 30th birthday, she had already announced that these would be her final Games.

"Being able to come to the Olympics, and then to win five gold medals and a bronze — it was something I definitely never dreamed of," she said. "All the Olympics I've been in have different meanings, but this one is a little sad. It is my last."

Whatever dreams she dreamed growing up in Champaign, Illinois, and developing as a skater at Centennial High School, she will be a



Bonnie Blair bowed out of the Games with a fifth gold medal.

Japan's Flying Start Dims Norway's Hopes In Nordic Combined

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Japan soared virtually out of reach Wednesday in its quest for a second straight Olympic gold medal in the Nordic team event combining ski jumping and cross-country racing.

"Hopeless" was the Norwegian's estimate of their three-man team's chances of catching the Japanese in the 30-kilometer cross-country relay Thursday. Points from Wednesday's jumping gave Japan a head start of 3 minutes, 7 seconds.

Takanori Kono flew 106 meters on his first jump — an excellent normal-hill distance even for athletes who concentrate on jumping.

Then Kenji Ogawara, the individual Nordic combined world champion, clinched the 5-minute advantage with a 96-meter final leap before more than 23,000 spectators, mostly Norwegians.

"We thought 3 minutes is good enough. Now it's 5, so we are sure to win the gold," Ogawara said after the Japanese team followed its favorite formula — run up a big lead in the jump to ease the way through the cross-country.

The Norwegians said they would have a realistic chance of catching up only if the gap were 14 minutes or less.

Switzerland will start 7:30 behind Japan and Estonia 9:32 behind.

Kono and Ogawara were both members of the Japanese trio that won the event in 1992, giving Japan its first Olympic gold in 20 years.

Ogawara also has won five of the last six individual World Cup meets, and Kono is second in the World Cup standings.

Ogawara had wind problems in his jumping in the individual competition last week, however, and finished fourth. Kono won the silver medal behind Fred Borge Lundberg of Norway.

"Today, the wind conditions were the same for all," Ogawara said. "In the individual competition, we had bad luck."

In conditions like Wednesday's, he added, "we Japanese still have a big advantage over Norway."

But Lundberg, who won the jumping portion on his way to the individual gold, disagreed about the wind as he managed only 81.5 and 86.5, well below his 92.5 and 92 last week.

"I was a bit unlucky with the elements," Lundberg said. "I had a little wind in my back and landed too soon."

Bjarte Engen Vik, the individual bronze medalist, jumped 93.5 and 94 for Norway, and Knut Tore Apeland leaped 89 and 82.

In addition to Kono's 100-meter leap in the first round, the longest in these Games, individual or team combined, competition, Masashi Abe leaped 92 and Ogawara 89.5.

In the second round, Abe jumped 88.5 and Kono soared 94 before Ogawara's 96-meter leap.

It exceeded the best leap in normal-hill training later Wednesday by the specialist jumpers — 92.5 by Andreas Goldberger of Austria, the large-hill bronze medalist here.

"The first jump was perfect," Kono said. "I tried to imagine a very good jump, and I could fly just the way I imagined."

Japan's jumping points totaled 733.5 to 672 for Norway, 643.5 for Switzerland, 619 for Estonia and 609 for Austria.

So far in these Games, Japan has no golds. Its ski jumping team fell just short of victory Tuesday on a disappointing final jump that let Germany win that competition.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

The start of Thursday's women's Olympic giant slalom was pushed back 30 minutes, with organizers announcing that the first leg will now start at 10 A.M. (0900 GMT), with the second leg due to begin at 1 P.M. (1200 GMT) as previously scheduled.

The change was made to guarantee consistent light for the skiers.

Johann Olav Koss, Norway's speed-skating superhero, has auctioned off the last Lillehammer Olympic countdown T-shirt for \$10,000, but Olympic Aid, the charity organization that benefited from the sale, can't seem to get rid of the shirt.

A local business had bought it for \$7,500 — one T-shirt was auctioned off each day in the 1,000 days before the opening ceremony — then gave it to Olympic Aid.

Norwegian shipowner Knut Kloster, who paid the \$10,000, followed the example of the shirt's first owner and immediately gave it back in the organization.

He suggested it should be auctioned again to raise money in Atlanta at the 1996 Summer Games.

The usual Norwegian-Swedish rivalry has been put on the back burner in these Games, with the Swedes, who haven't fared well, generally getting warm receptions from the predominantly Norwegian crowds.

But a Swedish radio reporter, Mats Dahlberg, couldn't resist

Bedard Gets Her 2d Gold, Tchepikov Wins the Men's Biathlon

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Myriam Bedard of Canada won her second biathlon gold medal on Wednesday, edging Svetlana Paramygina of Belarus by 1.1 seconds in the women's 7.5-kilometer sprint.

Valentyna Tserbe of Ukraine hit all 10 targets and got the bronze medal, 1.2 seconds behind Bedard. It was the closest finish for Olympic medals in the history of the event.

Bedard, 24, completed the course at Birkebeineren Stadium in 26 minutes, 08.8 seconds after two misses at the shooting range.

"This second gold medal is a bonus," she said. "I did not expect this one. I thought I had no chance of a medal because they told me I was trailing by 16 seconds. Soon after they told me I was trailing by only 10 seconds. I won the race in the last part."

Bedard said she was much more relaxed than on Friday, when she beat Anne Briand of France in the 15-kilometer event to become North America's first Olympic biathlon gold medalist.

"Today I was not nervous at all," she said. "I was talking with the people in the wax house. I was joking. I was very relaxed. I could not be more relaxed."

Her victory was not a surprise. Last year Bedard won the 7.5-kilometer sprint title in the World Biathlon Championships and in 1992 she



Myriam Bedard gasped for air after grasping the biathlon gold.

won a bronze at 15 kilometers at the Olympics in Albertville, France.

Paramygina, who just failed to make the podium in the 15 kilometer, missed two targets in the race Wednesday. Only four of the 69 competitors shot cleanly.

Nathalie Santer of Italy, who led the World Cup overall standings coming into the Lillehammer Games, did not win a medal for the second straight race, coming in seventh, 30 seconds behind. She had three misses. In the 15 kilometer, Santer was 25th, having missed eight out of 20 targets.

Inna Sheshid of Kazakhstan made a desperate bid to get into the medals, but had to settle for fourth place.

The biathlon combines a cross-country ski race with shooting ability. In the sprint events, the competitors pass through a shooting range twice, shooting prone on the first round and then standing. Each missed target means one lap on the 150-meter penalty loop.

On Sunday, a Canadian television network report had claimed that targets malfunctioned during Friday's 15-kilometer race for women. Biathlon officials and athletes dismissed the allegation, and Bedard reiterated those comments Wednesday.

"It takes more than that to make my focus out," she said. "It was not an issue."

Another Russian, Vladimir Dratchev, placed fourth, 21.9 seconds behind. Only four of the 68 finishers shot cleanly.

This was the first Olympic gold for Tchepikov, who had five misses in the 20 kilometer but still managed to finish eighth. He was third in the sprint race at the 1988 Olympics in Calgary and fourth two years ago in Albertville.

His only medals in three world championship starts were a silver in 1990 and a bronze last year, both at 20 kilometers.

Tchepikov, 27, won the World Cup overall crown in 1991, but fell to 11th the next two years. Coming into the Lillehammer Games, Tchepikov was tied for 39th overall after scoring in just one race.

Luck finished sixth Wednesday, with teammate Sven Fischer seventh.

Mark Kirchner of Germany, the winner of the last three world championship sprints and the 1992 Olympic champion, struggled to stay with the pace, and two missed shots cost him any chance of a medal. He finished 12th, 1:44.70 behind the winner.

Patrice Bailly-Salins, the World Cup overall leader from France, failed to make the top 10 for the second straight race. He was 11th, 1:36.1 behind after missing two targets. He finished 13th in the 20 kilometer.

